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• LAST EDITION

STRONG DEMAND BY CZECHS FOR A CONSTITUTION

Galician Situation Makes Signifi-
cant Renewal of Move for
Bohemian Kingdom—New
Hungarian Cabinet to Form

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).
Emperor Karl has now entrusted
Count Andrássy with the formation of
a new Hungarian Cabinet. Possibly a
coalition Ministry will be the result,
as the four opposition leaders, Counts
Andrássy, Apponyi, Karolyi and Zichy,
definitely combined recently in sup-
port of democratic franchise reform,
and the attempt to form a coalition
Cabinet on the Emperor's accession
failed only because the Opposition ob-
jected to Count Tisza's inclusion in it.

Despite the fact that most of its
leaders are in prison, mostly on the
charge of high treason, the Czech
group is evidently prepared to make
a stand when the Reichsrath meets
on Wednesday.
Narodniky, the Young Czech organ,
announces it will follow the usual
Czech custom on the assembling of
Parliament and protest against the
existing constitution, demanding Aus-
trian dissolution into a confederation
and the formation of a Kingdom of
Bohemia composed of Bohemia, Mora-
via and Silesia, with institutions and
position similar to those of Hungary.
This protest in fact challenges the
validity of the Austrian Constitution
and the central Parliament, and has
been made at the opening of the
later for the past 40 years, but the
Berlin Post remarks that it has more
than a formal significance on the
present occasion when the question of
Galician independence has opened up
the whole question of the interstate
structure of Austria, and the war has
shown the strength and unanimity of
the Czech demand for a constitution.
Meanwhile, the German Progressive
Party in Bohemia has adopted a resolu-
tion urging parties loyal to the Gov-
ernment to make clear when Parlia-
ment meets, their resolute opposition
to the tendencies indicated by this
plan for a particularly powerful Czech
demonstration against the Austrian
Constitution.

Inquiry as to Herr Klotzsch
Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).
At a recent meeting of Austrian
parliamentary leaders, Herr Perners-
torfer, Vice-President of the Reichsrath,
questioned the Premier concerning
the case of Herr Klotzsch, a
deputy who has been imprisoned
nearly three years without a charge.
(Continued on page six, column two)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

Once again, the only war news of
importance comes from the Italian
theater, where General Cadorna is
steadily adding to his successes.
According to the latest reports, the
Italians are now across the Timavo
River, and have taken the village of
San Giovanni, thus immediately
threatening the important town of
Duino, which lies on the coast, some
10 miles northwest of Trieste. Rome
reports that, in the course of their
advance, the Italians captured nine
149-mm. guns "in excellent condition."
In the neighborhood of Gorizia, all
attempts on the part of the Austrians
to regain lost ground failed, as-
saults on the Italian positions in the
Vodice sector being repulsed; whilst,
on the Julian front, as a whole, Gen-
eral Cadorna's forces have extended
their positions and strengthened those
previously captured.

There is a lull in the fighting on
the western front, but the activity of
the air service in the British section
would indicate that vigorous prepara-
tion is being made, by photographically
mapping the German positions, for a
fresh advance.

Italians Sweep Forward.

Cross Timavo River and Capture
Village of San Giovanni

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—After a
week of strenuous activity at many
points on the Isonzo front, the Italian
troops in a brilliant operation near
the Adriatic coast made a sudden
sweep along the coast line and
towards Duino, crossing the Timavo
River and capturing the village of
San Giovanni on Sunday last. In the
impetus of this push nine 149-mm.
guns were captured by the Italians.
During the last two days of the week
the operations south of Kostanjevica
had carried the lines further forward
in the neighborhood of Selo and num-
berless caverns and machine-gun pits
left in the rear of the Italian front
positions had been finally cleared of
their occupants. Fighting at this
point was perhaps as severe as in any
locality on the whole front. On Sun-
day morning, the Italians had estab-
lished themselves on the rising ground.
(Continued on page six, column one)

SINKING OF SHIPS OFF SPAIN DEBATED

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The
question of the torpedoing of vessels
off the coast of Spain was raised
in the Chamber of Deputies on Sat-
urday by M. Emmanuel Brousse. The
speaker attributed the sinking to the
inefficiency of the intelligence service
and various interpellations were
made demanding patrol ships to guard
the roads to Corsica and northern
Africa, in addition to other measures.

TREASONABLE ACTS ARE NOTED

Government Agents Uncover
Plots to Encourage Draft Re-
volts—Report of Attempt in
Senate to Refuse France Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Influences
treasonable to the United States, it
has been learned by Government
agents, are now directed to the pro-
ject of stirring up revolts against the
selective draft, the registration day
for which is set for Tuesday next.
The pro-German influence seems to
be directed to the one object of pre-
venting a realization in fact of that
unification of national endeavor the
President has so insistently urged
upon the people.

The President has told the country
that the one fundamental thing, the
one vital necessity, deeper even than
food supplies, ships, munitions, armies
or navies, is the oneness of purpose
of the people that, in the last analy-
sis, win the war.
The Department of Justice has ar-
rested the ringleaders of one pro-
German revolt movement in the
mountains of Virginia and on the
Texas border. On the heels of this
development comes another in a re-
port that a resolution is about to be
introduced in the Senate forbidding
the departure of the Pershing Army
expedition to France.

The Senator, named as the one who
is to perpetrate this attempt, is said
to have the backing of a small coterie
who have been especially bitter
against Great Britain. Ostensibly, it
is understood, the argument is that,
with the means at hand for combat-
ing the submarine menace, it will be
unnecessary to send a force to
France, as by the measures taken
by the Navy Department, the sub-
marine evil will be removed, thus de-
feating Germany. Government of-
ficials regard this specious argument
as a mere subterfuge, and that the
real purpose, amazing as it may be to
contemplate as coming from the
United States Senate, is to aid the
enemy. When this report gained cur-
rency this morning inquiries were
made at the State Department but no
comment was forthcoming.

In the main, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor under-
stands from Government officials, that
the country looks upon the Pershing
expedition, upon the dispatch later of
additional forces to 100,000 and
(Continued on page nine, column three)

CONSCRIPTION CLASH AVERTED

Supporters of Army Act Parade
Streets of Ottawa Awaiting
Expected Invasion by Anti-
scriptionists of Hell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—Had the anti-con-
scriptionists of the town of Hull, Que-
bec, just across the river from Ottawa,
carried out their original intention of
crossing the river and demonstrating
in this city, they might have witnessed
scenes which would have put Donny-
brook Fair into the shade. Four thou-
sand yelling and disorderly men and
youths marched up and down the
streets for hours, while on the prin-
cipal streets of Ottawa the crowds
were dense and at times tense with
expectation. A large number of re-
turned soldiers armed with axe han-
dles were prepared to give the anti-
scriters the warmest reception they
could give. Heavily armed soldiers
were also on duty to guard the cap-
ital, which had given so many of its
sons to the great cause.

Several speeches were delivered to
the mob in Hull. Mayor Archambault
appealed to the anti-conscriptionists
not to carry out their original in-
tention of going over to Ottawa, say-
ing that he did not think conscription
would be forced upon the people un-
til it had been debated in Parliament.
E. P. Devlin, a member of the Federal
Parliament, made a similar appeal. He
asked them to let him fight their bat-
tle as their representative on the floor
of the House, promising them that he
would resign his seat rather than let
the measure go through without its
being submitted to a referendum of
the people.

Another Liberal leader, J. A. Fon-
taine, in the course of his remarks,
said: "We are ready for any sacrifice
for Canada, but we will not be forced
to bow to the dictum of Sir Robert
Borden and swallow conscription until
it is shown that it is the will of the
people."

It was midnight before the crowds
in Hull dispersed, and the streets of
Ottawa presented their normal mid-
night appearance.

Lieut.-Col. P. E. Blondin, who re-
signed his portfolio as Dominion
Postmaster-General, to raise a French-
Canadian battalion which it was
promised him should go as a
unit into the trenches, has just re-
turned for a short visit to the capital
after conducting a vigorous recruit-
ing campaign in the Province of Que-
bec, to which labors he will return
at once. In the course of an inter-
view, Colonel Blondin, speaking on the
subject of conscription, said:

"If both parties agree on conscrip-
tion, there will be very little trouble
enforcing it in the Province of Quebec.
I am not worried over that agitation
down there. It is almost all political,
as you will see by the names of the
clubs which head the demonstrations.
Of course, the people of Quebec are
active politicians, and that is why the
demonstrations are successful. As
soon as the people of my Province
understand that both parties are be-
hind conscription and united to carry
the war to a successful issue, there
will be little opposition to compul-
(Continued on page five, column two)

SPAIN URGED TO JOIN THE ALLIES

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday).—Resolu-
tions adopted at the great mass meet-
ing in favor of the Entente allies held
in Madrid on Sunday were presented
to the Spanish Minister of the Interior
yesterday. The resolutions were to the
effect that:

"First—Spain should not remain iso-
lated in the European conflict.
"Second—Spain should change her
policy toward France and Great Britain
and their allies.

"Third—Following Germany's breach
of Spanish neutrality, Spain should
break diplomatic relations with Ger-
many and should accept all the conse-
quences from the action which she is
compelled to adopt for the defense of
her dignity."

GERMAN PLOTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Propaganda Exposed to Align
Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela
and Other Countries Against
the United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A campaign
by German propagandists to align
South and Central American countries
against the United States was exposed
by the State Department today. In
three of the southern republics the
propaganda had assumed menacing
proportions—in Argentina, Venezuela
and Colombia.

In Brazil the activity of the propa-
gandists has proven a boomerang, cul-
minating in the Chamber of Deputies
voting overwhelmingly to revoke the
declaration of neutrality between the
United States and Germany by Brazil.
Argentina has become a hotbed of
pro-German and anti-American propa-
gandists, according to State Depart-
ment information. The aim of these
propagandists was branded by the
State Department as "an effort to
create irritation against this country."

There is evidence that the propa-
ganda has been conducted directly
from Berlin by use of the cable from
Spain to Buenos Aires. German firms
in Argentina have been the agents of
the Berlin Government in stirring up
anti-American feeling in that coun-
try, it was officially declared.

No official would say that this cable
provided the means by which the news
of the departure of American destroy-
ers reached Berlin in time to permit
mining of the port of arrival, but it
was accepted as a clue to the leak.

An inquiry by the United States of
the Argentine Government to learn
the facts concerning the reported em-
bargo on shipment of Argentine wheat
to the Allies was distorted by these
propagandists into an attempt by the
United States to dictate Argentine
policies, it was declared. The Gov-
ernment of Argentina has had no part
in encouraging this propaganda, and
(Continued on page eight, column five)

COURTESIES EXCHANGED

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—Signor
Boselli, the Prime Minister, has sent
a telegram of greeting to King Victor
of Italian headquarters, the latter
replying to the effect that the rejoic-
ing and congratulations expressed to him-
self should be for their heroic soldiers
so greatly deserving of the country's
gratitude.

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COAL SITUATION TO BE SURVEYED

Suffolk County Dealers in Con-
junction With Attorney-Gen-
eral and District Attorney's
Office Hope to Improve Supply

Possibilities of cheaper coal in Sut-
folk county will be the subject of a
speedy report to be made to the pub-
lic by a special committee appointed
at a meeting of nineteen coal dealers
at the State House today, called to-
gether at the invitation of Henry C.
Attwill, attorney-general of Massachu-
setts, and Joseph C. Pelletier, district
attorney of Suffolk county.

It was agreed at the meeting that
Edward Hamlin, representing the Metropoli-
tan Coal Company, be ap-
pointed to name a committee of three
including himself, and that Messrs.
Attwill and Pelletier be authorized to
appoint as many persons on the com-
mittee as they deemed advisable.

Although invitations were sent to
every retail coal dealer in the county,
only 19 responded when their names
were called. The scant showing im-
pressed Mr. Pelletier and he asked
whether it would be possible to deal
only with those present. One of the
coal dealers replied that if he had the
power he would compel them all to
attend.

The Attorney-General outlined the
purpose of the meeting by saying that
so many complaints had been received
that it was deemed advisable for the
dealers to get together and adopt some
method whereby a more adequate sup-
ply of coal could be obtained at a re-
asonable price.

Mr. Hamlin said that the problem
of the dealers was to conserve the
supply of coal on hand. He said the
situation was not as serious at present
as last winter, but that if something
were not done immediately, next win-
ter there would be a severe shortage
of coal in New England.

He considered the meeting a timely
one and said that he believed some
arrangement could be brought about
to meet the situation. Mr. Hamlin
proposed that a committee be ap-
pointed to inquire into the subject and
make a report.

Mr. Attwill asked if there would be
any objections if he and Mr. Pelletier
had a representative on the com-
mittee. There was no opposition.

He then asked if those present
thought it possible for the committee
to ascertain the amount of coal each
dealer has on hand, the price he is
paying for coal and what he is selling
it for.

"There is no objection that I know
of to having a representative of the
Attorney-General and District-Attorney
ascertain this," said Mr. Hamlin,
"but this information should be kept
confidential. If a dealer is short of
coal, he would not want his competi-
tors to know it, nor would he want his
customers to know it."

Mr. Hamlin urged that the com-
mittee cooperate with the New England
Coal Committee of which James J.
Storrow is chairman. He thought
little could be accomplished unless
the committee cooperated with all the
other committees investigating the
situation.

Mr. Attwill said he agreed with Mr.
Hamlin as to the advisability of co-
operating with Mr. Storrow and his
committee.

Lynn M. Ranger of Swampscott, re-
presenting the William A. McHaffey &
Co., wholesale dealers, then gave his
views on the coal situation. He said
(Continued on page eight, column one)

CAR CONTRACTS FOR RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contracts cover-
ing 10,000 box cars each of 22-ton ca-
pacity, for the Russian Government
railways have been placed with the
American Car Foundry Company and
the Standard Steel Car Company. Ne-
gotiations covering several thousand
40-ton box and as many 50-ton coal
cars are on the way and contracts call-
ing for about 500 locomotives are ex-
pected to be closed within a few days.

POLAR PARTY ON WAY HOME

MacMillan and Crocker Expedi-
tion Party Are Announced as
Safe—Cablegram Received
From the Fargo Islands

NEW YORK, N. Y.—All members
of the MacMillan-Crocker land expedi-
tion are safe and well, after four years
of isolation in the Arctic regions, and two
of the explorers are already en route
to civilization after a 1500-mile dog
sledge trip across an icy desert. This
was revealed today in a cablegram
to the American Museum of Natural
History, which backed the enterprise.

The cablegram was from Dr. Har-
rison J. Hunt, surgeon of the party.
He sent it from Thor's Haven in the
Faroe Islands, where he has arrived
on the steamer Hansgede, on his way
to Copenhagen. The message said:
"MacMillan, Comer, Small, Hovey at
Etah. Seamer Danmark in North Star
Bay. Eckblaw at Godhaven."

Terse as it was, the cablegram gave
those in touch with the expedition an
inkling of the story behind it, bringing
to civilization another romance of the
North—a tale of three years hardships
and suffering.

Etah, where most of the party re-
mains, is the northernmost headquar-
ters of the expedition. The steamer
Danmark, reported at North Star Bay,
is 150 miles south of Etah, but within
easy sledgeing distance. The Dan-
mark was the last relief ship dis-
patched to aid the lost explorers. It
carried a year's provisions, which have
probably been sledged to Etah, thus
relieving the hunger of the men who
have just emerged from the long Arctic
night.

Leaving their companions at Etah,
Dr. Hunt and W. Elmer Eckblaw,
geologist of the expedition, traveled
150 miles by dog sledge across frozen
Melville Bay to Godhaven, New-
foundland, and to their rescue in July.
They were probably unable to
use the Danmark as it would be frozen
in at this season.

Arriving at Godhaven, Eckblaw re-
mained while Dr. Hunt sailed for Co-
penhagen on the Hans Egede. At
Thor's Haven he sent his message, the
first word received since July 10, 1916,
before the last six months of darkness
closed down on the men.

Museum officials here believe Hunt
should be in Copenhagen in a few
days, and in New York a month later.
In case those remaining at Etah are
unable to come out without more help,
another relief ship—the Neptune—
will sail from St. Johns, Newfound-
land, and go to their rescue in July.

The 1500-mile dog sledge across the
freezing wilderness of Melville Bay
is the same as followed by Professor
Tanqueray, Ensign Green and Jerome
Lee Allen when they dashed out last
year. Dr. Hunt and Eckblaw had no
means of knowing whether or not
these men survived the trip or were
lost in the trackless waste.

Dr. E. O. Hovey, curator of geology
at the museum, and Capt. George Com-
er, mentioned in Hunt's cablegram,
were members of the first relief ex-
pedition sent after the original party.
Their ship was smashed in the pack
ice and their fate remained unknown
until it was definitely learned that
they had survived desperate hardships
and, after a long trip, had effected a
junction with the main party.

Existence of Crocker Land, which
Admiral Peary said he saw in the dis-
tance while on one of his dashes to
the North in 1906, will probably be de-
cided by the complete report of the
now rescued expedition. On his re-
turn Peary described seeing what he
thought was land from a point in the
icy fastnesses of the North. In July,
1913, the American Museum of Natural
History organized an expedition, un-
der MacMillan, to search for and ex-
plore this unknown land. Two years
later MacMillan reported to a civilized
port that no trace of the supposed
land could be found. MacMillan
thought he saw the vanished continent
for two days, but he attributed Peary's
report and his own first impressions
as being due to a mirage.

In the original party were Mac-
Millan, Prof. Maurice Tanqueray
of the Kansas State Agricultural
College, Ensign Fitzhugh Green,
Harrison J. Hunt, W. Elmer Eckblaw,
Jonathan C. Small and Jerome Lee
Allen. Professor Hovey joined the
explorers later. The Diana was
wrecked on the coast of Labrador on
July 17, 1913. Transferring to the
Cluett, the trip was continued until
that vessel became frozen in. The
Cluett was sent from New York as a
relief ship in December, 1915, and
picked up the party. The Cluett later
also became jammed in the ice.

Professor Tanqueray left the party
on a sled and after a trip via Copen-
hagen reached New York June 20,
1916. Ensign Green also left the party
and got back to civilization.

LOYAL OTTAWA GIVES WELCOME TO MR. BALFOUR

Pledge Is Given and Accepted
for a Firm Adherence to the
Cause in Which the Distin-
guished Visitor Is Enlisted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—With white flow-
ers to the wind and his kindly
face wreathed in smiles, the Right
Hon. Arthur James Balfour, Foreign
Minister for Great Britain and head
of the British mission which has been
in conference at Washington for sev-
eral weeks past, drove on Monday af-
ternoon in a carriage and pair through
the streets of Ottawa, which were
lined with Ottawa's loyal citizens who
greeted the great British statesman
with lusty cheers, with which the re-
cipient seemed greatly touched and
pleased. Those who had never seen
him before were greatly impressed
by his genial manner, no less, how-
ever, than by his distinguished ap-
pearance. Cheers and handclapping
and handkerchief waving accom-
panied the head of the British mis-
sion on his way to the museum build-
ing, the temporary home of the Cana-
dian Parliament. The crowds were
densest at certain points of vantage
along the route from Government
House to the museum, while the big-
gest assemblage was gathered around
the approaches and the entrance to
the building.

For an hour before the opening of
the proceedings, the floor and gallery
of the House were crowded, and those
present were loud in their expressions
of admiration at the manner in which
the chamber was decorated. The walls
and balconies were practically cov-
ered with Union Jacks, while here and
there were seen the Stars and Stripes,
as well as the French and Russian
flags. When the distinguished head of
the British mission entered, the House
rose and gave him a right royal wel-
come. He was accompanied by the
Duchess of Devonshire and her daugh-
ters, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Lady
Spring-Rice, and by Admiral De Chair,
and most of the other members of
the British commission.

Mr. Balfour was introduced into the
chamber by the Premier, Sir Robert
Borden, and the leader of the Opposi-
tion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. When the
cheers which greeted his presence sub-
sided, all joined in singing the Na-
tional Anthem, at the conclusion of
which Mr. Speaker Rhodes read an ad-
dress welcoming Mr. Balfour to Can-
ada and to the House. Addressing him
the speaker said:

"We recognize in you a statesman
who has enjoyed, in marked degree,
the confidence of the people of the
motherland during a career of 43
eventful years of most valuable public
service, in which period you have oc-
cupied many offices of great public
trust, including the highest in the gift
of the State.
"We welcome you also because of
the special circumstances surround-
ing your mission to this continent and
the representative character of your
visit. It is our belief that the visit of
yourself and your associates to our
neighbor and ally, the United States,
has been greatly helpful to the cause
we have at heart, and our prayer is
that your work there may be abundantly
blessed."

The address expressed the hope that
on his return to Britain Mr. Balfour
would bear the message that Canada
stood firmly with Britain, with the
other overseas dominions and our
allies in the fixed determination that
the great cause for which we are
fighting shall be maintained, and that,
to the measure of our ability, we are
prepared willingly to bear our full
share of the common burden.
Speaker Borden of the Senate then
welcomed in similar eulogistic terms
the distinguished visitor in the name
of the upper chamber. On rising to
reply Mr. Balfour was again the re-
cipient of a further ovation, which he
smilingly acknowledged, the smile be-
coming, if possible even more genial
when the well known chorus, but sel-
dom heard in legislative halls, "For
He's a Jolly Good Fellow" burst forth
and was sung with great ardor.

Mr. Balfour read the first portion of
his speech in French, continuing it in
English, a language which he said he
did not prefer, but in which he was
more accustomed to speak. Through-
out, his remarks were practically a
eulogy of democracy. At one point he
said: "We all pin our faith to democ-
racy. If democracy fails us, then God
help us. But democracy will not fail
us." Loud cheers greeted these fer-
vently uttered words.

He said he had come to Canada at a
time of crisis in the history of civiliza-
tion. He spoke of the faulty specula-
tions of the Germans with regard to
the British Empire. That Empire
which exercised no coercive power
over its members, they thought, would
be unable in time of war to raise a
corps of a guard in the overseas
dominions, and would fall into ruin
like a house built upon the sands.

Mr. Balfour said that while Ger-
many had blundered in her estimate of
the effectiveness of democracies,
democracy was indeed not an easy
form of government. An autocracy
could much more easily direct the
energies of the people to one end.
When, however, a democracy took
the lead, it was a different matter.
(Continued on page six, column three)

PROHIBITION UP TO PRESIDENT

Leaders Awaiting His Word to Act, It Is Said, and Congress Stands Ready—Temperance Leaders Prepare Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With European nations reported as further extending regulations prohibiting intoxicating beverages, sentiment among advocates here of wartime temperance legislation for the United States is summed up in these terms: The entire issue respecting national prohibition rests, at this hour, solely in the hands of President Wilson. He has simply to pass the word to leaders at the Capitol. Congress stands ready, and willing, to act.

Temperance leaders are prepared to make their final drive, at the present moment. That moment may come during consideration of the pending food conservation bill, or the subject may be made a separate and clean-cut issue. Events will shape the course.

Opinion is current, however, that unless Mr. Wilson breaks his silence on the issue, Congress will interpret his position of leadership as not wishing to follow our Allies in this vital, war-preparatory step.

Such interpretation, it is declared, would go far toward blocking all emergency prohibition legislation, so faithfully does Congress look to the Commander-in-Chief for initiative, in the national crisis.

Albeit, so insistent are the demands for action, in congressional temperance circles, that already notice has been served on the Senate Judiciary Committee that if it fails to report out speedily the national prohibition legislation now on its docket, an effort will be made to have it discharged from further consideration of the legislation.

A correlative question has arisen, namely, that if Congress is to insist upon a sober Nation as necessary to win the great war being fought for peace of civilization, it must set the personal example. This consideration appears likely to doom the custom of some members of Congress of keeping "a little social liquor" in their desks or office lockers.

ELECTORAL REFORM MEASURE WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Liverpool Bureau.

LIVERPOOL, England.—The annual meeting of the Liverpool Society for Women's Suffrage was recently held under the presidency of Mrs. Egerton Stewart-Brown, who spoke of the encouraging circumstances under which they had met and of the great advance their cause had made during the war. She also referred to the many well-known men who had previously been opposed to the enfranchisement of women, but who had now become converts to the idea. Women, she said, did not claim the vote as a reward for their services to the State, but at the same time they were glad that their enfranchisement should come in such a manner. She quoted Mr. Asquith's statement that it was absolutely essential for the solution of the problems arising from the war that women should be given the vote, and concluded with expressing her joy that the object of their long labors was near realization.

A resolution welcoming the Prime Minister's statement with regard to the coming Electoral Reform Bill, including provision for the parliamentary enfranchisement of women, was moved by the Rev. J. I. Cripps, who said that no reply was needed for holding a suffrage meeting during the present time. The question had not been raised by suffragists, but had been raised over their heads by those who had the welfare of the whole country at heart. The question of women's suffrage had been settled by the war, and now was a unique opportunity for carrying it through. There was no other political question that was so urgent at the moment.

The resolution was seconded by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who uttered a word of warning against the mistake of supposing that their cause was already won. They must show that the country was behind the Electoral Reform Bill. The possession of the vote, although a substantial gain, did not in itself give them all that they were asking for: it was the key to the future for a full accomplishment of their aims.

The resolution was carried and also another urging the Government to grant facilities to Lord Buckmaster's bill for enabling women to practice as solicitors.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE

LONDON, England.—The annual meeting of the Royal Society of St. George was held at the Mansion House on April 23. A message was sent to the King on behalf of the society and a reply was received in which the King expressed his thanks for the message of loyal devotion and good wishes for a successful issue of the war sent to him in honor of St. George's Day. A message was sent to President Wilson by the Lord Mayor in the following terms: "In the name of the Royal Society of St. George I beg to offer you, the head of a great and kindred people, sincere congratulations on their resolve under your guidance to share with the motherland and her allies the duty of restoring to a ruined and distracted world a lasting peace. May the United States of England and America be ever in the van of the battle for freedom, truth and justice." Colonel Sir Thomas Holditch said, in addressing the meeting, that patriotism, generally speaking, meant self-sacrifice and he could not believe in

any patriotism which was dissociated from it. St. George was every ready to couch a lance against the dragon of evil wherever he might find one. Speeches were also made by the Hon. G. F. Turner, former agent-general for British Columbia and by Mr. Howard Ruff, hon. secretary to the society. A resolution was passed urging that St. George's Day should be observed as a national holiday and that it should be celebrated in the schools and elsewhere. It was decided to send a deputation on the subject to the Prime Minister and to the Minister of Education.

PROHIBITION WAITS ON THE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unless the President personally recommends national prohibition being made an issue during the special session of Congress, no action on the matter will be taken at this session, according to a statement made on Monday by Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee. A caucus agreement provides that no initiative will be taken by the House.

The only prohibition legislation introduced during this session, to date, is a section of the Food Distribution Bill, which will give the President power to prohibit the use of grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

SUFFRAGE LEADER OPPOSES PICKETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington newspaper correspondents have received letters from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, in which, speaking for the association, she states that it is not responsible for the picketing of the White House and congressional buildings, but that it is the work of the National Woman's Party, a separate organization. Accompanying each letter is a paper, prepared by the National Suffrage Association, which endeavors to state the policies of the organizations and their respective points of disagreement.

PROHIBITION URGED FOR PANAMA ZONE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PANAMA, R. P.—Temperance advocates on the isthmus consider the present a favorable time to press the question of abolishing the liquor traffic in Panama and Colon. There are hardly fewer than 500 drinking places within a mile of where thousands of soldiers are permanently stationed and thousands of canal employees reside, notwithstanding the fact that the Canal Zone is "bone dry." The cities of Panama and Colon immediately adjoin the zone, and the saloons there are wide open.

NEW ZEALAND'S EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Zealand Bureau.

NEWCASTLE, England.—The Prime Minister of New Zealand and Mr. Massey recently visited several shipyards on the Tyne and were the guests of the firm of Swan, Hunter & Wigham-Richardson. In acknowledging the gift of a silver casket, presented to Mrs. Massey, the Dominion Premier said that scarcity of shipping was one of New Zealand's greatest difficulties at the present time. He had recently been informed that vast quantities of food were in cold storage in New Zealand awaiting shipment; between now and the end of May the amount would be increased. New Zealand, although it was a small country, exported more meat than any other country in the Empire, and was the second largest meat exporter in the world, as she was also in regard to dairy produce. If the necessary steps could be provided, he said, no less than £8,000,000 worth of dairy produce could be exported this year. Production was steadily increasing and there was nothing to prevent further increase for a long time to come. All the New Zealand producers wanted, he said, was shipping, and it was a great loss to the British people that they could not get it. Mr. Massey also touched on the part New Zealand had played in the war and said that his country had put more men into the field than Wellington had commanded at Waterloo.

PAPER ECONOMY IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Rome Bureau.

ROME, Italy.—To decrease the consumption of paper in Italy a decree has been issued forbidding the use of large posters and the manufacture of double-sheeted letter paper. The use of paper for wrapping in shops is also to be restricted, and economy in paper is to be introduced in the offices of public administration. By the present regulation newspapers may not be published with more than four pages, and on a certain number of days in the month, determined according to their normal size, dailies must be issued in single sheets. Restrictions in the use of paper are also made obligatory for magazines and reviews. The supervision of the observance of these regulations is in the charge of the censorship office.

SHIP ACCOMMODATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau.

LONDON, England.—In reply to a communication from the Mercantile Marine Service Association, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, secretary to the Ministry of Shipping Control, stated that although it had been found desirable to cut out every superfluous item in the building of standard cargo ships in order to get them into use at the earliest possible date, this rule had not been applied in the case of living accommodation for officers and men, which might be described as first class.

FRUIT GROWING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Increased Interest Shown in the Planting of Fruit Trees—Hints as to How Apples May Be Grown Successfully

By The Christian Science Monitor special agricultural correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The high prices obtained for apples and pears during 1916 and 1917 have had a very stimulating effect on the planting of fruit trees, and although the fruit-grower has suffered severely through depletion of labor, a large quantity of bush and half standard types have been laid down, as new plantations. Large firms of nursery men have found that roses, shrubs and herbaceous plants have been difficult to sell, whereas fruit trees have been in brisk demand, and the stocks of plantable trees in the country are now reduced below the normal.

This is a very hopeful sign and shows that the home-growers are realizing the importance of making the country more self-supporting, so far as the supplies of home grown apples and pears are concerned; it also means that in the near future there will be a supply of larger fruit from modern varieties. At the present time a great deal of the fruit landed on the British markets, comes from old trees which have been neglected as to spraying and feeding, the fruit is small and spotted and in ordinary seasons commands a very low price.

On the other hand fruit (apples) from young and well nourished trees can always be sold remuneratively. If kept until their proper season arrives. Small growers with little storage accommodation often rush all varieties of apples on the market at the time of picking, and in this way good keeping varieties like Lane's Prince Albert, Bramley Seedling and Newton Wonder are reduced in value, until they are only on a par with the common Codlin varieties such as Early Victoria, Grenadier, Lord Grosvenor and Keswick Codlin, which are then in season.

Last spring and this, good samples of Bramley's, Lane's and Newton realized grand prices, and at the time of writing (April 10) the market price is 14s to 18s per sieve (35 lbs) to 45s per cwt. The above prices refer to first quality fruit.

The operation of grading has been very much neglected in the past, now all enterprising growers grade into three qualities. The first and second qualities are placed on the open market, and the third is disposed of to the jam makers for conversion into jelly or pulp; the latter is then used as a base for many classes of jam. Several firms manufacture apple grading machines, which do their work very satisfactorily and deal with a considerably larger amount of fruit per day than could be dealt with by hand, but many of the best growers who specialize in packing in boxes believe that, given intelligent workers, the old system of hand grading is still the best and does less harm to the fruit, and in any case the apples have to be eventually packed by hand from the machine.

Apples can be grown successfully all over England and many parts of Scotland; those districts where the soil and the climate are favorable to the growth of the fruit from these are brilliant, due to the red sandstone formations on which the soil lies and of which it is partly composed. At present, in these three counties, the bulk of the apples grown are old-fashioned cider varieties, for every farmer makes his own cider, and the culinary varieties are termed "pot fruit," signifying that the fruit is used for cooking or dessert purposes and not for cider. They are gradually being exploited, hereford leading the way, and the results which are being obtained with the modern culinary and dessert varieties are beyond the most sanguine expectations of the pioneers.

Other districts where apples are largely grown exist in the counties of Middlesex, Herts, Essex, Lincoln, Cambridge, Norfolk, Hants, Sussex, Gloucester and Worcester. Perhaps special mention should be made of the Wisbech district, which may be said to occupy a portion of Norfolk, Cambridge and Lincoln. The soil here is pure silt and in many cases four feet and over in depth. The whole area is perfectly level, having once formed a portion of the sea front, but within the last century has been reclaimed, drained, and put under cultivation. It forms a very suitable fruit and vegetable soil and its inherent fertility is so great that enormous crops can be obtained with a minimum of working and manuring. Small fruits especially luxuriate, and the latter do not suffer in a dry season, as they do in other fruit counties, owing to the great hygroscopic properties of the soil all over the district, just described. In the near future a soldier colony may be established in this district, 2000 acres have been set apart near the small town of Holbeach (Lincs) and many who know the soil in this area, look forward to seeing a huge market gardening and fruit growing industry spring up. This district certainly possesses many advantages and few difficulties to the establishment of a successful colony, and there is ample

room for expansion for many years to come. By means of a light railway the whole area can be linked up with the main line, and owing to the level nature of the landscape the expense of construction will be light.

In the past the British apple grower has suffered from an overabundance of varieties and the State has done nothing for him in the way of testing, so as to eliminate the doubtful and useless ones. No large experimental stations exist in Britain to compare with those in Canada and the United States of America, and all the information possessed by the Board of Agriculture has been culled from outside sources. Taking culinary apples first, probably the best six varieties are as follows: Early Victoria syn Emmeth Early, Grenadier, Lord Derby, Lane's Prince Albert, Bramley Seedling, Newton Wonder.

They should be planted in admixture, or paired in lines, for the system of planting in blocks of one variety has proved disastrous for pollination purposes. In this country the blooming period of all varieties of apples overlap. They do not, however, all come into bloom at the same date and it is therefore policy to mate later with later, and earlier with earlier, as for example Lane's and Derby, both late in coming into bloom and containing varieties already named certain others may be added in special districts, but for an ordinary apple grower six cooking varieties are ample, possibly too many.

Coming now to dessert varieties, which are legion, the best six for commercial purposes are: Cox's Orange Pippin, Worcester Pearmain, Allington Pippin, King of the Pippins, Gladstone, Blenheim Orange. There are exceptions to this list in some districts, where the soil may not suit Cox's Orange Pippin, or where Charles Ross Rival or some other variety may succeed well. Cox and Worcester are ideal for pollination purposes, as the former variety should never be alone. In some districts Duchess Favorite is grown and is also a very good pollinator for Cox. The other four varieties may be mixed indiscriminately, but the block system must be avoided with dessert apples, as in the case of culinary. It is now generally accepted that apples do much better on cultivated land than on grass, although the red soil counties of Hereford, Somerset and Devon all the existing orchards of any age are on grass, and only those recently laid out by experienced commercial fruit growers are kept black and then only by some growers. In the old days the farm orchards contained standard trees, so that cattle could be grazed under them, and an old custom in the farming community takes a long time to break down. It is mostly in Kent, Worcester, Cambridge, Norfolk and the home counties, that trees of a dwarf type have been planted and the jam makers for conversion into jelly or pulp; the latter is then used as a base for many classes of jam.

In Britain the planting season is long, extending from October to April, but the best results in the shape of growth are got the first season, where the planting takes place from October up to the end of December. It seldom occurs that the climatic conditions in this country are very severe before Christmas, it is usually in January, February and March that the worst weather is experienced.

Many elaborate systems of planting have been in vogue in recent years and are still recommended in gardening works. These systems have all to a great extent, been discarded by the large grower, who, after years of experimenting, adopts a system to suit his own special requirements and ideas.

Planters may be divided into two great classes: (1) The large grower, who has many years of experience behind him, and (2) the small man who is just starting. The former type of grower has capital to spare and he usually goes in for extending his plantations with fruit alone. He plants as a rule bush trees closely, i. e., 12 ft. to 15 ft. apart, and interplants with bush fruits for a few years until the bush fruits begin to fail and the trees require more room. The bush fruits are then cleared out and the trees allowed the whole of the ground space.

Trees on the paradise stock are usually put in at the distances already indicated. They are shallow rooters and begin cropping at an early age, often the second year after planting. If good trees (three years old) have been purchased, Apples are also planted as half standard on the crabstock at 24 ft. to 30 ft. apart and interplanted with bush trees on the paradise stock at 12 ft. or 15 ft. apart. The trees in the paradise stock are cut, and the whole space given to the standards which will then be in full bearing.

The second class of grower who is only beginning to grow fruit and who, having little capital, cannot afford to lie out of a crop for even the first year, must adopt a different system. He must plant so as to be able to combine vegetable culture with his fruit growing. Vegetables yield a direct return to the first year and enable the grower to pay rent and keep his household going, later he may decide to abandon the vegetables to some extent, in favor of small fruit, if the land is specially adapted for such crops as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, etc. He cannot afford a heavy labor bill and must continue to do the bulk of his cultivation by horses, or he may invest in a small motor plow. It is therefore necessary that he plant his fruit trees in lines at a considerable distance apart and utilize the space between the rows for market garden crops, other than fruit.

The distance between the rows may be anything from 30 feet to 60 feet or even more. The trees again to give quick returns are the bush type on the paradise stock, but he often finds it convenient to effect a compromise and plant a certain portion as half standards on the crabstock. In the rows half standards may be planted 24 feet apart, with bush trees between or if strong growing varieties like

Bramley and Newton are being planted, it is advisable to plant the half standards 30 feet apart with bush trees between, or if the bush trees are of a very slow-growing variety two trees instead of one may be put between each half standard, thus allowing them 7½ feet apart. As soon as the grower begins to find his feet and desires to launch out into further fruit planting, it is quite easy for him to fill up one or more of the spaces between his existing rows with bush trees, or bush fruits.

Many of the large storage companies are offering their services, with the view to storing a quantity of fruit, should there be an exceptionally heavy crop, but apples in this country can be stored with little difficulty under the present systems of storage, i. e., ordinary fruit rooms.

AGRICULTURAL CHAMBERS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau.

LONDON, England.—A meeting of the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held recently in London under the presidency of Capt. Beville Stanier, M. P. Mr. Kidner presented a report from the Agricultural Economics Committee, which was adopted after discussion. The recommendations were as follows:

1. That the present legal standard pound be the unit of weight, and that the existing legal cental of 100 pounds be substituted for the 112 pounds hundredweight; 20 such centals to be the ton of 2000 pounds.

2. That transactions for sales or purchases of agricultural produce and requisites other than liquids, but including milk sold wholesale, shall be by weight under this standard and system.

3. That all official quotations shall be given on the basis of the pound and cental, and that the press be urged to adopt the same basis for all market quotations.

4. That Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, be repealed, and that the tithe average be adjusted in future upon the cental basis.

5. That a provisional period of two years be allowed before the new system shall be compulsory, after which all contracts under any other standards shall be unenforceable except for foreign trading.

Lord Strachie then brought forward a report from the Parliamentary Committee containing two proposed amendments to the Corn Production Bill. The committee proposed that the tenant should be paid on the amount of corn produced, and not on the amount sold; and also that the prices for 1918 and 1919 (55s. for corn and 32s. for oats) should be continued, and not reduced through 1920, 1921, and 1922. A considerable discussion followed the reading of the report. Mr. Wray pointed out that in the South it might be possible to get at the measure of production because traveling threshing machines were used, and all the corn was threshed at once, but in the North of England and in Scotland this could not be done because farmers used their own threshing machines, and only threshed corn as they required it. Much corn was grown in Scotland that was not fit for human consumption, but was of great value for stock-keeping. If this had to be valued on the ground, the labor and machinery required would be enormous. In this case the farmer was getting his profit because he was saved the expense of other foodstuffs for his stock.

Mr. Middleton maintained that prices fixed for so short a period were incompatible with a minimum wage, which would certainly be permanent.

Mr. Hicks moved an amendment objecting to the proposal to ask for a continuance of the abnormal prices for an indefinite period. This was, however, defeated, and Mr. Chamber finally decided to adopt Mr. Nunnely's amendment that the Government should be informed that they considered that the minimum prices after 1919 should be 50s. for wheat and 30s. for oats, until altered or repealed, with not less than four years' notice. The committee's proposal in favor of payment on the corn produced rather than on that sold was also adopted.

Lord Strachie then proposed a further amendment to the bill defining a workman (for the purpose of minimum wage) as "able-bodied," and this was passed. It was also agreed that only workmen between the ages of 21 and 60 should be reckoned as "able-bodied."

Another resolution was passed pointing out to the Government the serious effect produced first on agriculture and consequently on the food supply, of the fixing of prices of farm produce by the Food Controller, without anything being done to limit the cost of production. It was pointed out by several speakers that a promise had been made that the farmer should have the free market price for the 1916 crops, but that now the Food Controller had fixed the price at 78s. This would be a great loss to the farmer and would not make bread any cheaper.

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GERMAN U-BOAT ATTACK CAUSES STIR IN SPAIN

Adds to the Disturbing Features in Political Situation—Senor Maura's Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Madrid Bureau.

MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in recent cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the political situation in Spain abounds in somewhat disturbing features, new developments and the utmost possibilities. Numbers of rumors of the wildest description are in circulation, including one to the effect that the United States is entering into an alliance with all the South American republics. At the moment of writing Spain is showing considerable susceptibility to foreign newspaper comments upon her attitude and is now realizing for the first time the extent to which her prestige is in danger. The most important occurrence, however, is another German attack on a Spanish vessel, and the ministerial declaration that when all the details have been obtained the Government will make a new demand of Germany. The ship in question is the Triana, and it is said that at the time of the attack made upon her by a German submarine she was in Portuguese waters. This statement is made by Senor Garcia Prieto, the new Premier, yet Senor Alvarado, the Foreign Minister, observes that he has received no official information from the Minister of Marine on the subject, but that from some particulars afforded him it appeared that the Spanish ship was passing between the German submarine and another vessel which the submarine was attacking and consequently received the projectile that was meant for the other boat. El Imparcial complains of the ministerial reserve upon this and other matters and asks for the publication of the agreement adopted with the British Government, the terms of which, for the concessions made by England, have been so warmly applauded by ministers themselves. In other newspapers there are complaints of the attitude of reserve that is being adopted by the new Government. Nevertheless there are clear indications that the Government intends to adhere closely to the policy of the Romanones Cabinet without abandoning Spanish neutrality, if possible. Consequently the Germanophiles are setting themselves strongly against the Alhucemas ministry and already there is one remarkable development. The German party have set a campaign on foot, having for its object the overthrow of the commercial agreement recently made in London, by the Marques de Cortina with the British Government. A Cabinet council has already been held upon the subject, and it is reported that certain particulars relating to the convention are to be asked of London. Violent indignation is expressed in responsible quarters at this new movement, which has followed a long conference by the German Ambassador with the Foreign Minister, and subsequently a visit by both German and Austrian ambassadors to the Premier. It is stated that the ambition of the Germanophile intrigues in this matter has been to put pressure on the Spanish Government with the object of in-

ducing them to create such difficulties with the British Government that the latter would refuse to confirm the agreement, thus throwing the responsibility for upsetting the arrangement upon the shoulders of England. It is already perceived, however, that such a scheme has no chance of success, but public feeling is much disturbed upon finding that the efforts of these pro-German schemers received even momentary attention from the high authorities. The great activity of the Prince de Ratibor, the German Ambassador, and the Austrian Ambassador at the present time are much noted.

There is a general belief that the Cortes will shortly be summoned. Meantime the recent Spanish note to Germany is being severely criticized by an influential portion of the Madrid press. El Liberal says it is weak, timid and colorless and unworthy of a country which once was mistress of the world, while the Heraldo de Madrid remarks that the note could not have said less, nor said it worse.

As regards Senor Maura, former Conservative Premier, reference has frequently been made to his political vagaries. He now furnishes another example in a remarkable speech just delivered to an audience of 20,000 persons in the Plaza de Toros. Referring to the German submarine attacks, Senor Maura said that Spain would not offer material opposition to what was really not an offense, but the indirect result of war. Spain, he said, must not fight in favor of others, but tradition and geographical situation placed her on the side of England and France, and she must be considered either as the complement of the western powers or must remain helpless, as had been the case for the last 200 years. Spain must have better communication with Morocco. There had been great disappointment in the country regarding Tangier, and if Spain did not dominate the Straits of Gibraltar in the future she would be obliged to abandon Morocco. He said it was wrong to say that the treaty of Cartagena made it incumbent upon Spain to interfere in the war, and that they would not be right in breaking with the Allies, their friends, or with the Germans, who had done nothing to them. He closed with the remarkable statement that Spain was governed by the will of the King and not by the will of the people.

The leading Conservative journal, La Epoca, consistently advocates a bold policy, and in the course of a strong editorial says, "The economic life of Spain is seriously threatened by the arbitrarily exaggerated interpretation of the right of capture. We are and will remain Ministerialists. The Government must uphold the guarantees of national interests."

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HOW POLES SET UP THEIR STATE

Permanent Committee Acts as Adviser to Chief of Departments—War Administration Has Yet to Be Settled

By a Polish correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(The following is the second part of the striking article on how the Poles build their State, by a Pole whose position enables him to write with authority.)

LONDON, England.—Another important feature of the departments, enumerated in the first part of this article, is that there is not simply that administrative chief who is in the Cabinet, but also a permanent committee to advise him composed partly of members of the Council of State. This feature is especially interesting to the public of Great Britain because, for a very long time, the reformers of British administration have been calling out for committees to deal with the business appertaining to British Government departments. It takes a very long time to change an administrative system; and the fact that the Poles are making a start in the right direction shows how keenly they are interested in the latest developments of constitutional reform.

The War Department is the only one of these that has not been already constituted, as its organization demands the ratification of the occupying powers. It is perfectly obvious that the Army will be a most important and critical subject for the Provisional Council, and until the War Department is regularly constituted, the care of war administration, so far as it at present falls on the Council, will be confined to a special commission responsible to the whole body.

The tolerant spirit of the Poles throughout the most characteristic ages of their history is reflected in the arrangement of the Department of Religion. There the department is assisted by five representatives from the different religious denominations: two from the Roman Catholics, one from the Lutherans, one from the Calvinists, and one from the Jews.

It is only when all these complete and elaborate administrative arrangements are analyzed thus closely, that it is realized how seriously the Poles are taking to heart this business of building a new State. There has been a disposition on the part of the authorities in the country to look on the situation as not having been changed materially by the German proclamation of Nov. 5. The proclamation itself these same writers looked upon as a delusion and a snare. It only requires some attentive consideration of this process of State building to see that all such opinions are out of touch with the most essential facts. The Provisional Council of Poland is no unimportant development in the great drama of history. To all intents and purposes it is the nucleus of a new Polish independent legislative and administrative body. It has sub-committees at work preparing a new Constitution and arranging for the summoning of a new Diet and a Constituent Assembly.

In addition it has commissioners in all the chief local districts, who represent it before the local administration, and although these commissioners have not been invested with primary power by the occupying authorities, it is perfectly evident that the local officials will prefer to deal with their own commissioners rather than with a foreign official. In this way the Provisional Council has a hold on the whole life of the country, and the marshal of the Crown is charged to communicate to the commissioners of the occupying powers any decisions of the council which demand the cooperation or the sanction of these occupying powers.

But do the Poles themselves realize what they are doing in all this? Have they any clear consciousness of the significance of this State upbuilding? Here again there is a great deal of misunderstanding in Great Britain. Few realize how systematically and skillfully this ancient people have addressed themselves to the task of recreating their State.

That the Poles believe that the Provisional Council of State is recreating the life of their whole country is very evident from the proceedings of the great political conference held at Warsaw on March 19 of the present year, which was attended by 1000 representatives from every part of the country. At this gathering Count Rostworowski, the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, made the distinct claim that the Provisional Council of State was organizing the whole life of the country. "The independence of Poland," he said, "is on the life of every one in the countries of the Entente, in the United States, and gradually, in a somewhat tentative form, in Russia itself." After pointing out that such a conference was the best way of confounding those people, who imagined that Poland's only resource was a strict neutrality, he proceeded to vindicate the policy of the Provisional Council of State, and to assert that the Polish question would be raised to the rank of an international question only and chiefly through the efforts of the Polish Nation itself. Until the Polish people gave the world some tangible reason for believing that the country was not willing to remain a Russian Province, Poland would simply be reckoned a question of Russian internal government.

Or take the speech delivered at the same important conference by Mr. Grendyszynski, who was especially eloquent on the meaning and importance of these local commissioners or prefects which, as has been seen, are created in the new constitution to connect the Provisional Council with all the different parts of the country.



Pont du Gard, near Nîmes, France

HISTORY BOUND UP IN GREAT ROADS OF FRANCE

War Enriches Country by New Network of Communications—Views of an Enthusiast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the close of the present war France will find herself enriched by a network of new roads. These will be mainly to the northeast and due east of Paris, in which directions they have been constructed to provide for the need of rapid transport to and from the front. But in every part of France the necessities of war have added to road communications. Factories have been built where raw material was most easily procured, and these have had to be connected with main arteries by means of roads. Many of them have only been meant to meet the exigencies of the moment, but there are others which will remain and be remembered and known as the roads of the great war.

The history of the roads of France is that of France itself. The great roads which cross the Alps and the Pyrenees and converge on Paris were the medieval highways of civilization. And these roads France owes primarily to her former status as one of the principal and most prosperous provinces of the Roman Empire. Roads, bridges and aqueducts were among the benefits which the Caesars bestowed on the Gauls, and it has only needed the additions made by Colbert and Napoleon to provide France with a system of roads unequalled in the world.

This subject of roads attracted, in the sixteenth century, a barrister of Rheims, Nicholas Bergier, who set himself to write a history of the roads of the Roman Empire—"Histoire des Grands Chemins de l'Empire Romain"—in which great enterprise he had the encouragement and help of his friend, Monsieur Nicholas de Bellievre, president of the Paris Parliament. The Rheims barrister set about his task in the spirit of an enthusiast, a connoisseur of great things, and with a love of the road strong enough to banish aridity from two quarto volumes, in which the technique of his subject is by no means neglected. M. Bergier, in fact, did great justice to his subject. To him, as to the Romans of whose handiwork he wrote, the roads ranked among the noble, not the sordid, nor the mechanical works of man. He notes peculiarities in his subject which prove his imagination and breadth of view; the roads, he says, were dedicated to posterity under the titles and qualities of the greatest princes in the world, the emperors; no manner of man could hold himself exempt from road building and mending, and the roads which were built were not particular to a town or even a State, but ran from one Province to another; and finally, and this is without a doubt the chief reason for his esteem, this very esteem and admiration with which he is filled is a tradition passed on from century to century, derived indeed from "venerable antiquity." Labor by all and for the use of all formed the commonwealth of the roads. "If I have not been able to determine," he says, "the exact number of people who have worked or have caused others to work on the great roads, or the sum of money expended thereon, it is because both the one and the other exceed all that the most subtle arithmetic can number or calculate; or that the mind of man can conceive, except confusedly and in a general way. The number of men who built the Temple of Solomon and the Pyramids of Egypt, and the sums of money spent are known; but it is impossible to say as much of the Great Roads, since the greater part of the inhabitants of the earth have given of their labor to them, and those who have not given of their labor have given of their money."

And so Nicholas Bergier passes to the particular consideration of the Grands Chemins, the Chaussées, of Gaul. He recounts, as something of an "histoire plaisante," the fantastic genealogy of the great roads of Belgium Gaul, "as told by the poets," of the Prince of Troy, who was ancestor to the Counts of Hainault, and of Bavi, the center from which started the seven roads, which ran through the seven gates and so to the seven ends of the world. He deals with facts, beginning with the Voie Domitienne, made by Domitius Ahenobarbus in the year 629 from the building of Rome, and of the Great Road built by Augustus Caesar over the Apennines. The victory obtained against a great number of diverse nations by the help of the Grands Chemins, says Bergier, was the last achievement of the Emperor Augustus at which he was himself present, and by which he bestowed on the world universal peace, closing soon after the Temple of Janus! In gratitude for so great a benefit, the Senate and the people of Rome caused a triumphal arch to be erected at the highest point in the Alps, between the great and the small mountain, now known as St. Bernard.

The continuation of the roads from Lyons was an immense undertaking, proof of which may be seen in the fourth book of Strabo, and it was found necessary to place the work in the hands of the most important Prince of the Empire after Augustus. Agrippa, his son-in-law, Agrippa so loved the work of building the Grands Chemins that not a year passed, but he began a fresh one. His four principal highways started from Lyons; the first crossed the Auvergne Mountains into Aquitaine, the second ran alongside of the Rhine to the Northern Ocean, and the third crossed Burgundy, Champagne and Picardy to the Western Ocean, while the fourth linked Lyons with the great Mediterranean port of Marseilles. The third of these was the longest and the most important. The "Itinerary of Antoninus" describes it running from town to town, from Lyons to the port named by the Latins Gessoriacus portus. It passed through Troye in Champagne, crossed Burgundy, passed through Châlons, Rheims, Soissons, Noyon and Amiens, and from thence reached Boulogne, "the shores of the Morin," the people of Terouenne and Flanders, termed by Virgil the "Extremique hominum mori," the last of men.

Of the bridges which doubtless Agrippa built in completion of his roads, but few traces are left in France. They have been ruined, by time which consumes all. Yet, adds Bergier, there is still what is vulgarly known as the Pont du Gard. It is between Avignon and Nîmes, on a little river, the Gardon, which runs into the Rhône. It is three short miles, I am told, from the town of Nîmes. This work is so well executed that it is doubtful if not only Gaul, but Italy itself, has anything to resemble so magnificent a structure. There are two particular facts about this aqueduct to which Bergier draws attention. The first is that the stones of which it is made, though heavy and great, hold together, though they are not in any way cemented. The other, that this great and magnificent enterprise has no inscription, neither does history contain any testimony as to the identity of its builder, except that it is, of course, apparent enough that it proceeds from the power of Rome. But besides this water conduit, Barthelemy Chassane mentions several Roman bridges on the Rhône and the Saône; such as the bridges of Geneva, Lyons, Vienne and Avignon. The Pont de Vienne had an ancient inscription which showed that C. Catpurnius Piso, and M. Vettius Bolanus, Roman consuls under Trajan, were the builders in the year 863 after Rome was built. But surely it is to the people of Vienne to describe their bridge, if peradventure any trace of it is left.

GLASGOW DOCKERS' WAGES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—A conference between representatives of the ship-owners and stevedores and the Scottish Union of Dock Laborers was held recently in Glasgow, to consider a demand for an advance in wages to men employed at Glasgow Harbor. The present rates range from 10d. to 1s. 1d. an hour, and at the time this agreement was made it was stipulated that these rates should remain in force during the period of the war. Since then, however, the cost of living has greatly increased, and the men contend that they are justified in asking for a further advance. They have, therefore, demanded and all-round increase of 2d. an hour with time and a half for overtime. At the close of the conference it was stated that the employers had refused the increases, and had put forward the alternative proposals, that either the men should draw up a modified claims to be considered at a future conference, or that the whole matter should be referred to the Board of Trade for discussion. These proposals were taken back by the men's representatives for consideration.

ATLANTA PLANS NEW PARKWAY

Replacing of Burned Residence District May Take That Form—Civilian Organization Takes Over Relief Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Plans for a large parkway district, to replace the residence section burned over recently, are under consideration, and may be carried.

A large civilian organization has systematically and speedily supplied to Atlanta people made homeless by the fire, food, clothes and both temporary and permanent homes. Several thousand people were homeless after the Atlanta firemen had checked the flames, which traveled 21 blocks. They had little clothing, no food, no money, many of them had no work, and families had been separated.

That same night a temporary relief organization was effected with the following departments, which, when further organized, were headed by committees: General purchasing, immediate relief, warehouse, rents, clothing, food, employment, etc. Large lists of available homes were prepared by special workers. Others obtained food and clothing. Others listed the refugees for employment, and still others began to collect money for a fund, which, on the second day after the fire, had reached \$75,000. The list of available homes became so large that the number exceeded the number of applications the second night by 400.

Relief work centered in the civilian relief committee of the Red Cross Society, the Associated Charities and the Chamber of Commerce committee. It drew in churches, societies and public institutions. The first stages of the work consisted in ministering together members of families and friends by establishing a central clearing house, where requests were left and people listed. Then new homes began to be supplied, together with food and clothes, and at last the organization was so far perfected that a big employment bureau was established at which nearly 2000 people registered for employment, while companies needing men or women as promptly applied for them there.

BRITISH SHORTAGE OF FEEDING STUFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Speaking at a meeting of the Farmers Club in London recently Prof. T. B. Wood called attention to the necessity of stockholders facing the problem of the shortage of feeding stuffs. The difficulty of importing corn to maintain the bread supply of the country, he said, should make people hesitate to use any kind of corn fit for human purposes as feed for animals. He considered it probable that the Government would be obliged to secure every kind of corn for the use of human beings. In such circumstances different methods would have to be adopted for feeding stock. Working horses, he said, would require more than one-half of the concentrated foods, probably all the oats, and a good deal of bran. Every effort ought to be made to feed milking cows, because milk was a necessity to a large section of the community. The cows would, therefore, want the remainder of the bran and 750,000 tons of cake. There would be left only 250,000 tons of cake and about 1,500,000 tons of other stuffs for fattening bullocks, sheep, and pigs, and feeding poultry. In these conditions prime fat beef and mutton must be regarded as luxuries. A bullock must be given no more than three pounds of cake a day, and that for not more than four months, and the same treatment must be given sheep. Continuing Professor Wood said fewer pigs should be fattened. More roots, grass, and green stuff with a little meal must be given as feeding. No more poultry, he considered, should be kept than could be fed on materials not fit for human food. The corn given to animals produced only a fraction of its weight of food in the shape of meat. For this reason the people of Great Britain should grow corn for themselves and use a greater number of their own animals for food, while less concentrated food should be fed to the remaining animals.

In the absence of Mr. Prothero, Mr. A. D. Hall, secretary of the Board of Agriculture, also addressed the meeting. Although formerly farmers had been urged to keep their live stocks, Mr. Hall said, circumstances had changed so rapidly that it had been found necessary to modify that policy, much as the board regretted it. Only a certain amount of tonnage was available for bringing food from overseas, and a time came when it was

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ARGENTINA FACES CRISIS

Commercial, Industrial and Financial Climaxes Brought to South American Republic by Exigencies of European War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—This country has come face to face with a commercial, industrial, and financial crisis. A long period of peace, with a rapid development of national resources and with excellent national credit abroad, had brought about a stable condition, but the European war changed matters almost in an instant. The supplies of raw materials were cut off to a large extent, foreign capital in the European money markets became unavailable, and the export trade was immediately stopped.

The conditions have become more serious by the entry of the United States into the war. After the first few months, when the long-standing relations, both commercial and financial, with Europe became severed, the United States supplied this country with much that Argentina had previously obtained from Europe, both in money and in materials; moreover, it became a greater buyer of Argentine products. Upon this basis, commercial, financial and industrial conditions had nearly normalized themselves, when of a sudden conditions changed, and instead of being a source of supplies, the United States is ready to take all that Argentina can give it in the way of certain goods.

A part of the world now looks to this country for supplies of various kinds, and it is seen that the opportunity has arrived to make a great stride forward in commerce and industries. To exploit the resources of the country much capital will be called for. Argentines would prefer to work their own resources, were it possible, but foreign capital must be employed in part at least. This may be obtained, but political leaders are warning the nation that it should not be obtained from any one country to such an extent that the country supplying it should obtain too dominant an influence in the nation's finances.

APPEAL TO RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The Rietch publishes an appeal to the Russian people from Vladimir Korolenko, which is the more significant as being the first word which that author has yet written publicly on the war. "A danger threatens us," he writes. "A cloud is rising over Russia from the west, similar to the one which before threatened us from the east, and our dear country, on which the sun of liberty has only just risen, runs the risk of being enveloped in this black cloud. . . . Because, if by any misfortune the German flag should fly over our country, there is no doubt but that by its side would be hoisted up the mournful standard of the restoration of the old regime of despotism. And we should be forced to submit to the rule, not only of Nicholas Romanoff, but of William Hohenzollern. It would suit the Hohenzollerns very well for Russia still to remain for a long time in ignorance and slavery. To avoid this danger all Russia should rise as one man, all quarrels should be forgotten, all discussions as to the future! Our first, most urgent task is to conquer the enemy! Let us leave all other questions till tomorrow. It is not enough to rejoice in the possession of liberty, one must deserve it. And there is only one way in which it can be deserved; by means of a great and supreme effort to repulse the enemy."

Andrew Alexander
Shoe Specialists for 60 Years
548 FIFTH AVENUE
New York
NEW styles, of course, in oxfords for men and women but serviceability rather than style is the more important consideration we believe. At least the effort of this sixty-year-old shoe house has been to provide shoes, dependable above all, and at reasonable prices. Oxfords for men are six to ten dollars; for women, seven to twelve dollars.
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C. F. CHOATE JR.
NOW QUALIFIES

Patrick H. Jennings and Arthur D. Hill Both Lose in Retabulation of Votes for the Constitutional Convention

Charles F. Choate Jr., of Southborough was elected a delegate-at-large to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and Patrick H. Jennings and Arthur D. Hill, both of Boston, failed to qualify among the winners, according to the official retabulation of the votes for candidates for delegates-at-large, made public today by the Executive Council.

The council admits an error of 12,874 in totaling Mr. Hill's votes, as a result of which the council last week declared him elected and in fourteenth place among the sixteen successful candidates. The corrected total puts Mr. Hill in twenty-third position, among the losers.

As a result of the demotion of Mr.

Hill from fourteenth place, Mr. Choate was advanced from seventeenth to sixteenth place, thereby coming just within the line which separates the successful from the unsuccessful candidates. Only the sixteen highest candidates for delegates-at-large were elected.

The change also moved Louis A. Coolidge of Milton forward into the position previously given to Mr. Hill and advanced James T. Moriarty of Boston into fifteenth place, behind Mr. Coolidge.

Patrick H. Jennings, who for about three weeks following the election was believed to have qualified among the winners, is assigned seventeenth place in the retabulation, behind Mr. Choate and first among the unsuccessful candidates. But the Executive Council found mistakes in the unofficial returns which reduced Mr. Jennings total enough to disqualify him, as a winner, and the retabulation confirmed his defeat.

Changes, which do not, however, affect the election in any important respect, were made in the totals of other candidates for delegate-at-large by the retabulation. The totals, as announced by the Executive Council today—the 16 candidates with the highest totals being the winners—are as follows:

Charles Francis Adams, Concord.....	132,689
Joseph C. Pelletier, Boston.....	128,706
John L. Bates, Brookline.....	122,784
Matthew Hale, Boston.....	119,655
Josiah Quincy, Boston.....	118,576
George W. Coleman, Boston.....	117,642
Samuel J. Elder, Winchester.....	116,958
Edwin U. Curtis, Boston.....	115,241
Joseph Walker, Brookline.....	112,701
Daniel R. Donovan, Springfield.....	111,946
Louis A. Coolidge, Milton.....	105,704
James T. Moriarty, Boston.....	104,798
Charles F. Choate Jr., Southboro.....	104,152
Patrick H. Jennings, Boston.....	102,512
Samuel J. Elder, Winchester.....	102,236
A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge.....	100,501
Nathan Matthews, Boston.....	100,583
William H. Brooks, Holyoke.....	99,702
George H. Wrenn, Springfield.....	99,581
Arthur D. Hill, Boston.....	97,786
Charles W. Clifford, New Bedford.....	93,205
Charles J. Barton, Melrose.....	91,873
Moorfield Storey, Lincoln.....	91,814
Albert S. Ayer, Cambridge.....	88,587
Walter A. Buie, Boston.....	84,762
Frank E. Dunbar, Lowell.....	84,114
Charles B. Strecker, Boston.....	84,102
Winnet R. Evans Jr., Everett.....	79,102
Eugene N. Foss, Boston.....	73,623
All others.....	54

Members of the Boston Central Labor Union, in which Mr. Jennings, the candidate found not to be elected on the official count and retabulation, is a leader, have said that they would contest the Executive Council's ruling when the convention meets. It is believed at the State House that a continued contest of the disputed seat will not affect the results as announced on the retabulation, since

there is the substantial difference of 1640 votes between the totals of Mr. Choate and Mr. Jennings.

Since Mr. Choate was on the anti-initiative and referendum "slate" and Mr. Jennings was among the initiative and referendum advocates during the campaign, the change revealed by the retabulation apparently makes one additional vote against, and one less in favor of, the initiative and referendum, which is expected to be one of the much mooted questions before the convention, due to convene at the State House Wednesday, June 6.

The only changes as a result of the canvass of the vote occurred among the delegates at large, although there were other errors in the previous tabulation discovered.

The previous and corrected figures where errors in the first tabulation were disclosed are as follows:

Delegates at large—	Previous Correct
John W. Cummings.....	161,896 161,901
Matthew Hale.....	119,659 119,655
George W. Coleman.....	117,643 117,642
George W. Anderson.....	115,967 115,958
Edwin U. Curtis.....	115,241 115,244
Daniel R. Donovan.....	111,950 111,949
Arthur D. Hill.....	110,669 97,786
Charles W. Clifford.....	92,201 93,205
Moorfield Storey.....	91,913 91,811
Charles B. Strecker.....	84,204 84,102
Frank E. Dunbar.....	84,093 84,114
Arthur H. Lowe.....	6,611 6,630
Herbert Parker.....	6,586 6,603
Telephone Lehoucq.....	5,299 5,275
Henry B. Montague.....	4,758 4,706

Charles H. Derby, 3d.....	3,885	2,905
David P. Rice, 14th.....	5,427	5,477
Charles Mitchell, 16th.....	6,117	6,121
Samuel Ross, 16th.....	5,575	5,674
Arthur N. Harriman, 16th.....	5,294	5,282
Edward A. Burnett, 16th.....	4,410	4,411
Representative districts—		
Edward E. Chapman, 2d.....	452	460
Hamden.....	327	319
Henry L. Bailey, 2d Hampden.....		

GRANTS OF PUBLIC
LAND ASKED FOR WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M., May 28.—New Mexico business men have telegraphed to members of Congress a request for the granting of 500,000 acres of public land to each of the public land states, as a war measure, the proceeds of the sale of such lands to be used in construction and maintenance of highways.

It was represented that in event of the war being brought to the United States, highway work will be an essential element of preparedness, especially for the southern border and Pacific Coast states.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Effective Saturday May 26 flour prices were reduced to \$14.50 a barrel for advertised northwestern spring wheat brands.

MANY GERMANS
ARE REGISTERING

More Subjects of Kaiser Appear at U. S. Marshal's Office in Boston Than on Any Day Since the Order Was Issued

Germans in Greater Boston registered under the alien enemy act in larger numbers today than on any previous day since the order was issued by the United States authorities. The office of United States Marshal John J. Mitchell in the Federal Building was crowded soon after opening, and 10 deputy marshals and registration clerks were kept recording applications and issuing cards of identification.

The office of the marshal will be open throughout Memorial Day, and evening sessions will be held tomorrow and Thursday. The time limit on registration under the alien enemy act expires at midnight on May 31, after which time any German who does not hold the necessary cards will be subject to arrest.

More than 99 per cent of the Germans who had registered up to today are employed in some occupation or about Boston, according to the registration papers filed. Several instances have been brought to the attention of United States Marshal Mitchell of Germans having been discharged when their employers discovered their nationality. In all such cases Marshal Mitchell has personally notified the employers that such treatment, unless for some other cause, does not meet with the approval of the Federal officials. Marshal Mitchell stated today that he was pleased to find so many Germans engaged in some occupation. He believes that idleness is the cause of much trouble.

So far as now there has been no concerted effort in Greater Boston to hinder the enrollment, enlistment or registration of persons subject to the selective draft. The United States deputy marshals went to a nearby town on Sunday night to investigate a report that an anticonscription meeting was to be held, but no trace of any such gathering was found.

GARDEN PLOT APPLICATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The demand in Windsor for garden plots exceeds the supply, over a thousand applications for allotments having been received by the secretary of the Production Campaign.

Great Half Price Sale—Thursday

DRESSES—SUITS—COATS—SKIRTS—HATS

Laces - Trimmings - Sweaters - Silk and Muslin Underwear - Etc.

SUITS—HALF PRICE

	Former Price	Sale Price
1 Embroidered Navy Serge Suit.....	35.00	37.50
10 Tailored Suits.....	35.00	17.50
2 Wool Jersey Sport Suits.....	45.00	22.50
1 Three-Piece Suit.....	75.00	37.50
1 Mustard Velours Suit.....	75.00	35.00
9 Tailored Suits.....	25.00	12.50
1 Gray Gabardine Tailored Suit.....	55.00	27.50
1 Taupe Gabardine Braid-bound Suit.....	45.00	22.50
1 Rookie Gabardine Suit, fancy vest.....	65.00	32.50
1 Hairline Striped Black Suit.....	55.00	27.50
3 Tailored Poiret Twill Suits, pongee vest.....	45.00	22.50
1 Braid-bound Navy Poiret Twill Suit.....	45.00	22.50
2 Velvet and Khaki Kool Suits.....	60.00	30.00
2 Tan Serge Suits, overcoat of silk.....	25.00	12.50
6 Black and White Check Suits.....	35.00	17.50
2 Tan Serge Suits.....	39.50	19.75
1 Grey Tailored Suit.....	45.00	22.50
2 Check Serge Suits.....	35.00	17.50
3 Serge Coat Dresses.....	25.00	12.50

COATS—HALF PRICE

1 Rose Burella Coat.....	70.00	35.00
1 Cherry Poilu Coat, white serge trim.....	78.00	37.50
1 Two-toned Burella Coat, emb. collar.....	58.00	27.50
6 Checked Velours Motor Coats.....	45.00	22.50
2 Plaid Velours Check Motor Coats.....	35.00	17.50
6 Navy Whipcord Coats, cable stitched.....	27.50	13.75
4 Navy Whipcord Coats, contrasting trim.....	29.50	14.75
3 Gabardine Coats, buckled belt.....	22.50	11.25
1 Navy Dress Coat, plaid silk trim.....	48.00	24.00
1 Normandy Blue Burella Cape.....	70.00	35.00
2 Navy Semi-fitted Gabardine Coats.....	25.00	12.50
9 Loose Burella Coats.....	17.50	8.75
4 Gold Burella Coats.....	25.00	12.50
1 Dressy Tan Gabardine Coat.....	80.00	40.00
3 Velours Coats, plaid velours trim.....	19.50	9.75
4 Misses' Gunibul Coats.....	25.00	12.50
10 Rubberized Silk Raincoats.....	19.50	9.75

LACES—TRIMMINGS—HALF PRICE

1 pc. Silver Flouncing, 2 yds., pc.....	10.00	4.95
1 pc. Black Drop Spangled Flouncing, pc.....	21.00	10.50
8 3/4 yds. Black Net Jetted Edge, yd.....	1.00	.50
1 pc. Net Flouncing, 4 1/2 in. wide, pc.....	15.00	7.50
9 1/4 yds. Net Demi Flounce Silver emb., yd.....	1.50	.75
40 yds. Emb. Net Flouncing, yd.....	2.00	.95
10 6-8 yds. Net Applique Medallions, yd.....	1.00	.50
2 7/8 yds. Black Silk Lace Flouncing, yd.....	2.00	.95
9 yds. Emb. Net Band, yd.....	1.50	.75
11 3/4 yds. Emb. Net Band, yd.....	1.00	.45
6 5/8 yds. Silver Edge, Venice pattern, yd.....	3.00	1.50
5 yds. 16 in. Real Irish Band, yd.....	13.00	6.50
1 pc. 3 yds. Silver Flouncing, pc.....	15.00	7.50
1 pc. 4 yds. Real Cluny Galon, two tone, pc.....	7.50	3.75
1 pc. 4 1/2 yds. Black Spangled Flouncing, pc.....	19.00	9.50
1 pc. Dress Trimming, hand emb. Charmeuse.....	7.00	3.50
6 6-8 yds. Duchesse Applique Flouncing, yd.....	8.50	4.25
6 6-8 yds. Old Gold Lace Band, yd.....	.75	.35
3 pc. Net Flounce, white pink and ciel, silver emb.; 3, 3 1/2 and 4 yds. in piece, yd.....	4.00	1.95
1 pc. Black Net Flouncing, emb.....	12.00	5.95

HOSIERY

21 prs. Silk Hose.....	.85	.40
38 prs. White Silk Hose.....	1.65	.80
135 prs. Colored Silk Hose.....	1.15	.55
45 prs. Odd Silk Hose (size 8).....	1.15	.55
32 prs. Odd Silk Hose (size 8).....	.85	.40

SILK UNDERWEAR—HALF PRICE

10 Glove Silk Vests, emb. and lace.....	2.95	1.45
36 Glove Silk Vests, emb.....	3.95	1.95
6 prs. White Bloomers.....	4.95	2.45
13 Glove Silk Vests, emb. in white.....	3.25	1.60
10 Glove Silk Vests, crochet top.....	1.45	.70

JEWELRY—HALF PRICE

8 Jeweled Back Combs.....	3.95	1.95
1 Pearl Bead Necklace.....	20.00	10.00
3 Swiss Watches.....	6.50	3.25

The day after a holiday is always a *great business day* with Chandler & Co.—Thursday will be one of *unusual importance*—as they have determined to anticipate by almost two weeks—their usual clearance of all broken lots, incomplete assortments, odd pieces, etc., throughout the store—especially in the garment and ready-to-wear sections—To make this clearance effective and accomplish their purpose at once—*great quantities* of merchandise have been *marked down* to half price and less.

Examples of the values are advertised which are in the sale at

HALF PRICE

Many now reduced to half price have heretofore been in stock at full price—others, chiefly in the ready-to-wear departments, had already been reduced somewhat but are now marked to half their original prices.

MISSES' SUITS—HALF PRICE

	Former Price	Sale Price
3 Misses' Wool Gold Jersey Suits.....	35.00	17.50
2 Misses' Gold Poiret Twill Suits.....	35.00	17.50
1 Misses' Navy Suit, white silk vest.....	35.00	17.50
1 Misses' Navy Serge, foulard lining.....	35.00	17.50
2 Misses' Black and White Check Suits.....	35.00	17.50
2 Misses' Black and White Check Suits.....	29.50	14.75
1 Misses' Brown and Bl'k Velours Check Suit.....	55.00	27.50
2 Misses' Poiret Twill Suits.....	45.00	19.50
1 Misses' Copenhagen Serge Suit.....	55.00	25.00
1 Misses' Navy Serge Dressy Suit.....	55.00	25.00
1 Misses' Black Satin and Serge Suit.....	100.00	48.00
1 Misses' Navy Suit, Yo-San tr.....	65.00	32.50
1 Misses' Grey Stripe Tailored Suit.....	48.00	22.50
4 Misses' Navy Serge Suits, patch pockets.....	25.00	12.50
2 Misses' Navy Serge Suits, belted.....	25.00	12.50
1 Misses' Tan Poiret Twill Suit.....	45.00	22.50
1 Misses' Green Satin Suit, belted.....	79.50	39.50
1 Misses' Navy Frock Suit.....	95.00	45.00
1 Misses' Tan Poiret Twill Suit.....	45.00	22.50

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—HALF PRICE

30 Combinations, size 34.....	1.00	.50
24 Combinations, size 34.....	1.95	.95
23 Extra Size Chemises.....	1.50	.75
16 Brassieres.....	1.00	.50
36 Corset Covers, close fitting.....	.50	.25
44 Drawers, hemstitched ruffle.....	.50	.25
2 Crepe de Chine Night Gowns.....	6.95	3.45
2 Black Satin Pajamas.....	11.50	5.75
3 Camisoles, crepe de chine.....	1.50	.75
14 Night Gowns.....	1.95	.95
5 French Princess Slips, hand emb.....	5.90	2.75
5 French Underskirts, hand emb.....	5.00	2.50
7 French Underskirts, hand emb.....	2.95	1.45
24 Emb. Envelope Chemises, 36 and 38.....	1.95	.95

SWEATERS—HALF PRICE

7 Jersey Wool Vests.....	2.75	.95
8 Jersey Wool Vests.....	3.00	1.45
11 Jersey Wool Sport Coats.....	10.50	5.25
8 Wool Slip-over Sweaters.....	10.50	5.25
7 Fleeced Wool Sweaters.....	11.50	5.75
10 Zephyr Wool Sweaters.....	7.95	3.95
9 Fine Wool Sweaters.....	7.95	3.95
8 Fibre Sport Sweaters.....	15.00	7.50
12 Fibre Sweaters.....	8.50	4.25

MISSES' DRESSES—HALF PRICE

	Former Price	Sale Price
6 Misses' Taffeta Dresses.....	25.00	12.50
5 Misses' Silk Afternoon Dresses.....	16.75	8.25
2 Misses' Georgette Dresses, flesh, white.....	35.00	16.75
1 Misses' Jersey Sport Dress.....	25.00	12.50
1 Misses' White Dotted Chiffon Dress.....	39.50	12.50
2 Misses' Meteor Afternoon Dresses.....	55.00	27.50
2 Misses' Georgette Afternoon Dresses.....	35.00	17.50
1 Misses' Georgette Sport Dress.....	45.00	19.50
2 Misses' Plaid Taffeta Dresses.....	49.50	22.50
2 Misses' Serge Dresses.....	10.00	5.00
1 Misses' Black Serge Dress.....	19.50	8.50
1 Misses' Turquoise Eve'g Dress, soire silk.....	29.50	12.50
2 Misses' Pink Evening Dresses.....	25.00	10.50
8 Misses' Navy Serge Coat Dresses.....	19.50	9.75
1 Misses' Flesh Evening Dress.....	45.00	19.50
1 Misses' Mais Taffeta Eve'g Dress.....	29.50	10.50
3 Misses' Taffeta Evening Dresses.....	39.50	19.75

HATS—HALF PRICE

19 Trimmed Dress Hats.....	50.00	25.00
1 Extravagant Dress Hat.....	250.00	125.00
7 Dress Hats.....	50.00	25.00
15 Flower-Trimmed Dress Hats.....	20.00	10.00
1 Tailored Semi-Dress Hat.....	20.00	10.00
14 Semi-Dress Hats.....	15.00	7.50
10 Tailored Hats.....	10.00	5.00

INEXPENSIVE DRESSES—HALF PRICE

9 Tailored Botany Serge Dresses.....	16.75	8.25
20 French Serge Dresses, belt, emb'd pockets.....	13.50	6.75
3 French Serge Dresses.....	13.50	6.75
7 Serge Dresses.....	15.00	7.50
5 Navy Crepe de Chine Sport Dresses.....	16.75	8.25
14 Crepe de Chine Street Dresses.....	16.75	8.25
11 Taffeta Afternoon Dresses.....	16.75	7.50
2 Copen. Taffeta Dresses, Georgette sleeves.....	16.75	8.25
8 Taffeta Street Dresses, Georgette sleeves.....	15.00	7.50

SEPARATE SKIRTS—HALF PRICE

20 Velours Check Skirts, pockets.....	5.50	2.75
15 Tub Skirts, woven madras.....	5.50	2.75
10 Tub Skirts, woven poplin.....	5.50	2.75
2 Angora Plaid Sport Skirts.....	11.40	3.50
2 Broadcloth Skirts, with yoke.....	7.50	3.50
6 Navy Serge Sport Skirts.....	7.50	3.50
2 Stripe Novelty Skirts, pockets.....	7.50	3.50
2 Dark Corduroy Skirts.....	5.95	2.00

DRESSES—HALF PRICE

DRESSES—HALF PRICE		Former Price	Sale Price
1	Model Evening Gown	165.00	82.50
1	Model Gown, white crepe	125.00	62.50
3	Sport Dresses, crepe de chine	35.00	17.50
1	Taffeta Coat Dress, custom made	35.00	19.50
1	White Wool Jersey, blue tr	29.50	14.50
2	Crepe de Chine with Georgette	39.50	16.75
2	Beaded Georgette Dresses, custom made	65.00	32.50
1	White Gabardine Coat Dress	35.00	17.50
1	Model Gown of gold satin, beaded	125.00	62.50
1	Striped Georgette Dress, navy and copen	15.00	22.50
1	Satin Afternoon Gown, silver lace vest	75.00	37.50
2	Taffeta and Georgette Gowns, emb.	49.50	24.75
1	Satin Striped Taffeta Dress, Georg. bodice	55.00	27.50
1	Taffeta and Georgette Afternoon Dress	35.00	17.50
3	Satin and Georgette Afternoon Dresses	55.00	27.50
4	Taffeta Street Dresses	35.00	17.50
3	Custom-made Georgette Gowns	55.00	27.50
1	Brocade Aftern'n Dress, navy with silver	75.00	37.50
5	Crepe de Chine Afternoon Dresses	49.50	24.75
5	Georgette Afternoon Gowns	39.50	19.75
4	Striped Taffeta Street Dresses	29.50	14.75
3	Pleated Crepe de Chine Dresses	35.00	17.50
8	Pleated Georgette Dresses	25.00	12.50
2	Georgette Dresses, metal emb.	55.00	27.50
1	Large Size Meteor Gown, metal emb.	60.00	30.00
2	Large Size Crepe de Chine Gowns	39.50	19.75
4	Porcelain Beaded Georg. Aftern'n Dresses	49.50	24.75
1	Georgette Afternoon Gown, metal emb.	29.50	14.75
4	Black Net Evening Dresses	29.50	14.75
3	Black Satin Straight Line Dresses	39.50	19.75
3	Satin Striped Taffeta Gowns	49.50	24.75
5	Georgette Aftern'n Dresses, tucked skirt	35.00	17.50
7	Satin Afternoon Gowns	39.50	19.75
6	Taffeta Afternoon Dresses	58.00	29.00
7	Navy Serge Dresses	29.50	14.75
3	Coat Dresses in navy serge	35.00	17.75

INNOVATIONS ON MEMORIAL DAY

Altered State of National Affairs Is Reflected in the New Features Included in the Programs of Many Places in State

Plans for the celebration of Memorial Day tomorrow reflect in many ways the altered state of national affairs wrought by the entrance of the United States into the European War. The exercises will include several innovations and the lines of G. A. R. veterans and patriotic societies will be swelled by detachments of regular troops, companies of the State Guard and other organizations concerned with preparations for war.

As the ranks of the "Boys in Blue" pass along Tremont Street tomorrow, the regulars, detailed in recruiting work for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps on the Common, will stand at attention until the veterans have passed. In many cities and towns the companies of the recently organized State Guard will join in the parades arranged by the G. A. R. posts, and a few posts are counting on the presence of regular troops and National Guardsmen.

Members of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps will attend the exercises in Sanders Theater at Harvard in a body. The Harvard Veterans of the Civil War will be joined by the Charles Beck Post, G. A. R., in conducting the exercises. The Harvard R. O. T. C. will act as a special escort to the veterans and members and officers of the university in the procession, which forms in the yard and marches to Sanders Theater. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Maj. Henry L. Higginson '55 and by Prof. Ralph B. Perry '97. After the exercises Major Higginson will entertain the veterans at luncheon, while the members of the R. O. T. C. prepare for an official review in the Stadium by Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commandant of the Department of the Northeast.

In addition to members of the various G. A. R. posts other organizations will march, including camps of the United Spanish War Veterans. The Edward W. Kinsley Post 113, G. A. R., will parade from post headquarters in Ford Hall to the Hall of Flags at the State House, escorted by the First Company C. A. C., and band. Alexander C. Gasser, of the English High School will recite the poem "Nothing But Flags" at the State House exercises.

From the State House the parade continues by way of the Park Street Mall to Boston Common, where the usual exercises will be held, including the decoration of several monuments on the Common. The members of the post will also decorate commemorative tablets in 12 churches. At the exercises in Tremont Temple, Samuel L. Powers, former Congressman, will be the orator of the day with Bowdoin S. Parker as chairman, Charles M. Simpson, grandson of a veteran, will recite Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

As in former years the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts is joining with the G. A. R. posts in arranging for the exercises. In her official orders to the corps Mrs. Anna S. Starkweather, department president of Massachusetts, urged all corps to give "such assistance on Memorial Day that shall remind our boys who wore the blue that we never forget our heroes."

During the day exercises will be held by the Army and Navy Union, the Union Veterans Association, the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans, and the Army of the Philippines. Many municipalities are planning special exercises, as in Whitman, where a monument ascribed to the unnamed defenders of the Union will be dedicated.

On recommendation of Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, the Memorial Day exercises in the Boston public schools today center in the character and services of Abraham Lincoln. Certain of the schools were addressed by G. A. R.

John K. Richardson of the Army of the Potomac and a former teacher speaks at the Public Latin School. At the English High School the seniors conduct special programs.

At the George Putnam School H. H. Hale of the Sons of Veterans gives the chief address. Beginning today the Eliza Greenwood School in Hyde Park will have a daily flag raising and lowering. The children purchased and had set in the school yard a flagpole which they dedicated today. The ceremonies include an address by Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, a member of the School Committee and a major of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., and a drill by the battalion of Hyde Park High School Cadets. Exercises at the Horace Mann School were held yesterday.

Members of the Francis Gould Post 26, G. A. R., of Arlington, began the annual visitation of the schools of Arlington and Belmont early this morning. Services tomorrow include exercises at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Arlington Center and a banquet in Belmont late in the afternoon.

In Lexington exercises are being held today in all the schools by George G. Meade Post 119. Early tomorrow the veterans go to Bedford for exercises, concluding with a dinner by the town. Returning to Lexington the annual Memorial Day parade will be held at 2 p. m. In the parade will be the G. A. R. Veterans, Sons of Veterans, Associates of Post 119, Lexington High School Cadets and girl flower bearers, Lexington School Color Guard and Lexington Drum Corps.

Members of Old Concord Post 180, G. A. R., will have charge of exercises both at Concord and Lincoln. The veterans will go direct from the

State Armory in the morning to the Old North Bridge, where they will place a Union Jack and wreaths on the tablets to the two British soldiers. From this point the veterans go to Lincoln, returning for the parade in the afternoon. In the parade will be the First Coast Artillery Corps Band, Company I, Sixth Regiment, M. N. G.; Old Concord Post 180, G. A. R.; United Spanish War Veterans Association, and Boy Scouts. There will be parades in both Acton and Maynard under the auspices of Isaac Davis Post, G. A. R.

The annual workhorse parade in Boston will be held in the morning with the horses occupying both sides of Commonwealth Avenue from Arlington Street to Massachusetts Avenue. The parade is scheduled to start at 8 a. m. and the reviewing stand will be on Commonwealth Avenue, near Arlington Street.

MR. EDISON ASKS ALL TO BUY A LIBERTY BOND

No Government, He Says, Ever Appealed to Its People for Money for Nobler Purpose

MENLO PARK, N. J.—"The spirit of 1917 in America should be a spirit of service," Thomas A. Edison said today. "From the highest to the lowest, the uppermost idea should be, how we can serve our common country. Some of us are going to make the supreme sacrifice of our lives on the battlefields of Europe and on the high seas. Some of us are working night and day to solve the questions involved in conquering our German foes. Some of us are expected to do our bit on the farm or in the factory. There is a niche for almost all of us, if we will but look for it with patriotic eyes."

"One thing is sure—the minimum service any of us can render to America and the democracy of the whole world and that is to buy Liberty bonds. The loan should not only be fully subscribed—it should be oversubscribed. No Government in the history of the world ever asked money for a nobler purpose."

"Pay what it's worth to you to be an American citizen. Consider what this country has meant to you, what it will mean to your children and to humanity in future generations. Then take pen in hand and do your bit for the Liberty loan."

"To buy a bond is to pay the first premium on an insurance policy against the death of Democracy, against brutal Prussian militarism, against future wars with their resultant deaths and sorrows and horrors. The great republic founded by Washington and saved by Lincoln must be perpetuated under Wilson. I am not one who thinks the American love of country has died out. I remember the days of '61 and think when the people are fully awake the same devotion to country, the same passion for liberty will make itself manifest."

CONSCRIPTION CLASH AVERTED

(Continued from page one)

sion. The campaign of General Leander and myself has resulted in a great change of opinion in favor of military service. The hearts of the people of Quebec are right, they only need to have the situation explained to them."

Montreal Is Quieter

Demonstrations Against Conscription Accompanied by Little Violence

MONTREAL, Que.—Though demonstrations against the proposed draft law still continue here, they are no longer characterized by violence of speech or action. The suggestion that martial law be established will not be acted on at present. Maj.-Gen. E. W. Wilson, G. O. C. the fourth military district, announces that he has received no order to assume charge of the situation, neither will the proposal made by Controller Ross, that the city forbid public meetings, be carried out. The Board of Control on Monday decided not to act on the proposal. However Mayor Martin, although he was strongly opposed to any curtailment of the rights of free speech, stated that he would issue a public appeal, asking the people to refrain from participating in parades. The motion opposing conscription which was deferred from the last meeting of the City Council, was not brought before the Aldermen Monday.

Mayor Martin, however, submitted another large petition, said to have been signed by about 8000 people opposing the measure. It was ordered filed with the previous list. An effort was made Monday night by a crowd of young men to start a street demonstration but without success. A naval university between 20 and 30 young men ran up the steps and yanked their arms to those following in the street to join them.

Police Chief Campeau put a quick stop to one demonstration by leading half a dozen of his men up the steps and chasing the young men from their positions. It was then on the stroke of midnight and the young men in the road, seeing that the police did not intend to let them hold any meeting, quickly dispersed.

At a meeting in front of the St. Jean Baptiste Market, about 4000 people gathered, and listened to speeches, which consisted mostly of arguments against conscription. Leo Doyon asked the working men of Montreal to give the representatives of the King of England a royal welcome if they had an opportunity of doing so during the visit of the Hon. Mr. Balfour and his following.

SENATE ACTS ON LEVER FOOD BILL

Agriculture Committee Adds Section Making It a Felony to Hold or Destroy Foodstuffs in Order to Raise Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Passed by the House Monday, the Lever bill for a food survey, providing also appropriations for stimulation of production, came to the Senate today. The Senate Agriculture Committee immediately acted upon it, attaching as a new section the Pointexter bill, making it a felony to withhold or destroy foodstuffs for the purpose of creating an artificial cause for price raising.

The Pointexter bill is the first of its kind, punishing food speculation, to be acted upon in Congress since the New York food riots some weeks ago. It is designed to place in the hands of the executive department of the Government an instrument for checking the unpatriotic practices of the food gamblers.

The Senate bill corresponding to the Lever Bill continued to be debated this afternoon in the Senate. Senator McKellar attacked the section appropriating \$2,500,000 for procuring seeds for farmers and for the conservation and utilization of plant products. Originally it was proposed to expend \$6,500,000 for this purpose, but the committee reduced the amount. Senator McKellar moved to eliminate the entire appropriation.

The Lever bill as passed in the House, differs in the main very little from the original form in which it was brought into the House. Among the amendments adopted are the Rankin amendment, which provides that as far as possible women shall be used in making the food survey; an amendment providing that men engaged in the work shall not be exempt from the draft; and one which specifies that those engaged in the work must not previously have been employed by a firm which has violated the antitrust law.

Approximately \$14,000,000 is provided for meeting the expenditures incident to carrying out the provisions of the bill. The bill, it finally passed, will authorize the gathering of information concerning the food supply, will regulate the distribution of food products, prevent waste, etc. The Secretary of Agriculture and his agents are named as those who shall make the survey, and the bill gives the secretary broad powers in the matter of obtaining information and in the way of regulation.

During the Senate's consideration of the Gore Food Survey Bill on Monday, a reduction of \$3,765,000 was made in a proposed appropriation of \$4,500,000 for the prevention, control, and eradication of the diseases and pests of live stock, etc.; the enlargement of live-stock production, and the conservation and utilization of meat, poultry, dairy, and other animal products. It developed that a large portion of the proposed fund was to be used for so-called cattle tick eradication, but on motion of Senator McKellar of Tennessee, the total sum was reduced to \$325,000.

EDISON LIGHT RESERVE FUND TOPIC OF INQUIRY

System Explained by Company's Expert Declared to Be "No Safeguard at All"

Discussion of the "reserve fund" of the Edison Electric Light Company was the feature of yesterday's hearing before the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission on the Edison contract, when Commissioner Morris Schaff declared that the reserve was "no safeguard at all." John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, asked F. R. C. Steele, an expert, to explain the fund. Mr. Steele claimed that the Edison's reserve consisted of a system by which the company agreed to look out for depreciation in property and carried specified amounts on the books for that purpose.

"Then it isn't a reserve at all?" inquired Commissioner Schaff. "It is a promise on the part of the Edison Company to pay itself a certain amount, at some time to maintain the

property at a certain point of efficiency?"

"Exactly," responded Mr. Steele. "There is nothing to prevent it from using the money for any other purpose—to buy fiddlesticks with it, for instance, if it wishes to change its mind."

"Absolutely nothing," answered Mr. Steele. "Then it is no safeguard at all." Commissioner Schaff declared, "and it has no significance as a reserve."

Counsel Ives for the company, explained the reserve item as it figures in the company's books, whereat Commissioner Schaff declared that there is no obligation on the part of the consumer to pay anything beyond his just share of actual depreciation of the plant.

The forenoon was devoted to explanations of various items on the company's books, as interpreted by Mr. Steele, with cross-questions by Counsel Ives to show that the Edison's methods were correct. One of the matters in dispute at the close of the session was as to whether or not \$489,712.12—the difference between the market price of stock which was paid for control of the Boston Electric Light Company and the par value of the same stock—should be carried as a premium, it being listed in the books as such.

Mr. Steele maintained that it should not be so carried on the Edison's books, even though the latter company eventually secured control of the old Boston company and its assets.

"We are dealing with the books of the Edison company," he said, "and with the Edison company's stock."

Mr. Ives maintained that it made no difference who was paid the stock, the difference between the two values represented a premium, and the matter was still being argued when the hearing was adjourned for lunch hour.

BRAZIL ACTS ON NEUTRALITY

Chamber of Congress Votes to Revoke Stand Taken in Present War by Poll of 136 to 3—Authority for President Braz

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The Brazilian Chamber has passed the first reading of the Government measure revoking Brazil's neutrality in the war between Germany and the United States. The vote was 136 to 3.

The measure under consideration was drafted by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It recommends the cancellation of the decree of April 25, 1917, which declared the neutrality of Brazil in the war between Germany and the United States.

Under this bill President Braz is authorized to take the necessary steps to make the measure effective.

Chile to Support Brazil

Press Says Monroe Doctrine Has Deeper Meaning Than Ever

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Chile will support Brazil in adopting vigorous measures against Germany, says the Diario Ilustrado, in commenting on the new aspect of the international situation brought about by the action of President Braz in urging Congress to revoke the decree of neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany, and authorize measures for the defense of the Nation's dignity. "It is no longer a question of a congress of American neutral nations," says this newspaper, "nor of the formation of a theoretical policy to bring about united action. Recent events have wrought a great change. Pan-Americanism and the Monroe Doctrine have a deeper meaning now than ever before."

"Brazil has accused Germany of acts prejudicial to Pan-Americanism. To day it is Brazil, and tomorrow other nations will make the same charge. For the safeguarding of maritime traffic several nations will offer facilities for the United States warships engaged in this work. Chile will be as friendly to the United States as Brazil and Uruguay."

TEACHERS' SALARIES RAISED

Salaries of the high school teachers and, Charles S. Clark, superintendent of schools, were raised by the Somerville School Committee last evening. The largest single increase was voted to the latter official, from \$3500 to \$3850. The salary of Head Master John A. Avery was increased \$150 and those of submasters were increased \$50 each.

NAVAL VALUE OF CAPE COD CANAL

Admiral Benson Advocates Federal Control Before Senate Committee—Held as of Much Strategic Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, before the Senate Commerce Committee on Monday, advocated the deepening and widening of the Cape Cod Canal.

Senator Weeks, in opening the hearing, said that he would wish to amend the bill by including the Secretary of Commerce with the Secretaries of War and the Navy in making the purchase, if a favorable report were made by the committee and the bill were passed by Congress. He called upon Admiral Benson as the first witness.

"The canal," said Admiral Benson, "is of special value from the strategic naval standpoint, because it connects two areas of great importance, Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay, with the Newport, Long Island sound and New York areas. It will acquire additional importance if the measure to deepen Hell Gate is carried through eventually. The importance of the canal will be greatly emphasized also during the progress of the war, particularly with the development of the submarine activity. My brother officers do not altogether agree with me, but I think that, in the light of present conditions, the submarine is the thing we will have to guard against."

"The two areas, Long Island Sound and Massachusetts Bay, possibly are of greater importance than any other parts of the United States coast. Eventually, the protection of the New England coast will have to be carried further out to sea, in which case the whole line from New York to Long Island Sound and Massachusetts Bay will be behind naval fortifications and will be guarded by submarine nets and other devices to keep out the enemy submarines. The canal, under Government ownership, would connect the New York and Boston navy yards. Having the canal it would make it possible for the fleet to assemble anywhere and use either the New York or the Boston yard. The Navy would be well protected at all times."

"The passage around Nantucket Shoals is not only longer than through the canal, but it is far more risky. The canal is only about 22 feet deep, the largest ship that we have been able to send through the canal is the warship Salem, which went through recently, and which draws 18 feet. It would be necessary for the Government to enlarge the canal so the big battleships could pass through. This enlarging and deepening would make it even more valuable for commercial purposes. If New York and Boston were connected by the canal, the efficiency of the fleet would be increased. I would not say that it would double the efficiency of the fleet, but the fleet could use the full capacity of both yards instead of one. It would increase the naval capacity of both New York and Boston."

Senator Lodge said there could be no doubt of the real importance of the canal to the navy. "The great bulk of commerce goes through Vineyard

Sound," said the Senator. "That navigation through the sound is extremely dangerous to navigation. I believe that 20,000,000 tons of shipping went through the shoals in 1912. Only 4,000,000 tons goes through the canal. I believe that from 70,000 to 100,000 vessels go around the cape in a year. In time of war all that coastwise tonnage would be exposed to enemy submarines. It would be a great protection to vessels to avoid the sounds and shoals and go through the canal. Now they do not feel able to pay the tolls. Under Government ownership there would be no tolls."

"The commercial value, if it were possible to send great battleships through the canal by enlarging it, would be great. If the Government owned it, vessels would go through free, and practically all of the coastwise trade would go through the canal. We could take every precaution to protect our coastwise shipping, now that ships are so vital, from Nantucket and Vineyard sounds, which are perfect graveyards for ships. The canal can be used for commercial purposes at once."

Secretary Redfield said the canal was of twofold importance to his department: "First, because we can use it constantly ourselves; and, second, because we are safeguarding it in every way in the present emergency." Chairman Cole of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission, speaking as the authorized representative of Massachusetts, advocated Government ownership of the canal.

Following the hearing, Senator Weeks said: "The hearings today before the Senate Committee on Commerce on my resolution looking to the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal by the Government were very complete and satisfactory. I feel confident that the impression upon the committee was favorable. All phases of the project have been gone into carefully, especially by the pilots and shipping men generally who appeared before the committee. The testimony was universal that the Cape Cod canal, the most dangerous on the Atlantic coast, and that it is of vital importance that the Cape Cod Canal shall be made navigable to all classes of vessels. This can only be done by the Federal Government."

INDIAN'S MONEY TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Probate Judge H. L. Standeven has ruled that John D. Porter, guardian of Lemuel Charley, a wealthy Indian minor, had authority to invest \$25,000 of his ward's money in the purchase of Liberty bonds, says the Oklahoman. The court held that Liberty bonds are desirable securities.

This is considered an important decision, as guardians of many other Indian minors are expected to invest in the Liberty Loan. Mr. Porter will immediately purchase \$25,000 of bonds in his ward's name.

LAUNCHING OF NEW STEEL STEAMSHIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the finest steel steamships to be built by an American shipyard since America's entry into the war is the 9000-ton twin screw steel freighter Scandinavian, which will leave the ways at a shipyard near here late today. Contracts for 16 ships have been let at the same yards and it is hoped to complete all of them within a year.

HARVEST HELP TO BE ASSURED

Federal Government to Take Any Necessary Action to Provide for Emergency—Vacation Plan Popular in the West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It may be said positively that the United States Government will not permit the harvests, soon to come on, to go to waste for lack of help for farmers in gathering them. The Council of National Defense is working on the problem, and the Department of Labor and the Department of Agriculture also are considering the problem.

It is anticipated that the selective draft and the formation of the National Army will come during the progress of the harvest, and many men who otherwise would be available for farm work will be selected for the ranks. In the view of the Administration, the gathering of the harvest is fully as important to the world at the present moment as the formation of the Army. Statistics have been shown recently indicating, beyond all doubt, that the food supply of the world for the next year is far from sufficient to feed the human family. In the light of this fact, the Government has determined that no effort shall be overlooked in the situation that presents itself.

A number of plans have been presented, and are under consideration, to meet the necessities for labor on farms during harvest time. As the public knows, even normally there is a shortage of men in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas during harvest, and it is expected that this year the situation would be more difficult for farmers if steps were not taken to supply the deficiency of men. It is reported that in the city of Minneapolis thousands of young men in offices and the industries who ordinarily would take their vacations at various resorts have banded themselves and agreed to spend the two weeks in the harvest fields.

Likewise from the State of Washington comes a proposition that during the time of harvest all the fish canneries and great manufacturing establishments be closed, so that the employments may be sent to the fields to secure the grain. This proposition is being considered seriously, on the theory that it would be economically preferable to close down all manufacturing for the time necessary to secure the crops. It is argued that if the crops are not secured, greater injury will be done the world by far than by a temporary cessation of industry.

BROOMS FROM PALMETTO FIBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
LAFAYETTE, La.—In the face of almost prohibitive prices for broom straw, J. R. Domengeaux, a State senator who operates a factory here, has started to substitute palmetto fiber for the broom straw, producing brooms at half their present high cost. The supply of material is practically inexhaustible in the lowlands all over the State and produces a broom of tough fiber in an attractive pea-green color.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—The Great New Building

The Finest Selection of LAMPS

In New England Awaits Your Inspection in Our Great Lamp Section

Floor and Table Lamps

of every description, equipped for oil, gas or electricity—All the latest decorative effects, including new Oriental motives. An especially fetching variety of pottery effects, plain and with wicker binding.



No matter what your lamp needs, you will find them here in the largest variety of very latest designs at the lowest prices prevailing for merchandise of similar quality anywhere in these parts.

Lamps for Summer Homes Are Particularly Featured

Fireplace Necessities

Are also featured as accessory to our Lamp Section, and here you will find a very complete variety of Fire Sets, Screens, Andirons, etc., especially attractive for the Summer Home.

Four-Fold Black Fire Screens,	3.50 to 16.00	Colonial Brass Andirons	12.50 to 60.00
Black Fire Sets	4.00 to 18.00	Colonial Brass Fire Sets	12.50 to 30.00
Black Andirons	2.00 to 30.00	Are a few specimen pieces at inviting prices.	

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Hotel in the World

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, New York, will be a Statler-operated hotel.

With its 2200 rooms, 2200 baths, it will be larger than any other hotel now in existence or under construction—and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

Now building, opposite Pennsylvania Station.

The present Hotel Statler—at Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit—are good hotels. That is why Hotel Pennsylvania will be Statler-operated; and why another Hotel Statler (now building) will be opened at St. Louis this fall.

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT
450 Rooms 1000 Rooms 1000 Rooms
450 Baths 1000 Baths 1000 Baths

Now building at St. Louis and New York

CLAUDE ON WAR NEWS REPORTED

Conference Agreement Received in Both House and Senate—Power Put in Hands of President—Its Failure Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conference report on the espionage bill was received in both the House and Senate this morning. It is understood that conference has agreed upon all disputed points. The censorship amendment which has finally been agreed upon will put in the hands of the President the power to say what news relative to the war the papers of the country may print.

The bill will be considered in the House Thursday or Friday, it is understood, and the Senate will again take the bill up after action by the House. Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee has expressed the belief that the House will accept the censorship clause, in spite of the fact that the Republican caucus has declared that it will fight "to the last ditch" any censorship provision. However, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the opposition in both House and Senate will be so great as to exclude any censorship clause.

The censorship provision of the Administration Espionage Bill, which has caused much opposition and which is predicted to cause still further dispute in Congress before the final passage of the bill, follows:

"When the United States is at war, the publishing willfully of information with respect to the movement, numbers, equipment, disposition or disposition of any of the armed forces of the United States in naval or military operations, or with respect to any of the works intended for the fortifications or defense of any place, which information is or may be useful to the enemy, is hereby prohibited; and the President may from time to time, by proclamation, declare the character of such above described information, which is or may be useful to the enemy, and in any prosecution hereunder the jury trying the case shall determine not only whether the defendant did willfully publish such information as set out in the indictment, but also whether such information was of such character as was or might have been useful to the enemy; provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict any discussion, comment, or criticism of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives, or the publication of the same."

When the measure again reaches the floor of Congress for debate, the press censorship feature will be strenuously contested, thus prolonging action on passing the bill, which was introduced in Congress on April 3, the second day of the present extraordinary session.

The export embargo section, one of the contested provisions, permits the President to stop or regulate the flow of commerce abroad in the interest of public safety, particularly having reference to the forwarding of United States commodities to Germany through neutral lands. A proviso retained in the section reads: "That no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another."

Among other provisions of the bill, with accompanying penalties, are the following:

For use of the United States mails in violation of the act, \$5,000 fine, or five years in prison; with the proviso that no person may be permitted to open any letter not addressed to himself, excepting employees at the dead letter office.

For spying, \$10,000 fine, or two years in prison.

For communicating valuable information to the enemy, the extreme penalty, or 30 years in prison.

For interference with the military or naval operations of the United States, including a clause prohibiting the willful obstruction of the recruiting or enlisting service, \$10,000 fine, or 20 years in prison.

For harboring or concealing offenders under the act, \$10,000 fine, or two years.

For injuring vessels engaged in foreign commerce, \$10,000 fine, or 20 years.

For interference with foreign commerce by violent means, \$10,000 fine, or 10 years.

EFFORT TO SETTLE LYNN CONTROVERSY

LYNN, Mass.—Settlement of the controversy between shoe manufacturers and operatives in this city is to be discussed in the City Hall June 3, when the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will hold a meeting. Charles W. Wood of the board made this announcement yesterday, adding that the board would do all in its power to hasten a satisfactory agreement.

Union officials declare they favor a joint conference of a workmen's delegation and a committee of manufacturers.

The manufacturers are said to be intent on having the two employees' organizations, the United Shoe Workers Union and the Allied Shoe Workers Union, consolidate under one head and make a long term working agreement with them. The union heads say a merger is impossible because of different methods in rating their men.

AUTO DRIVER SENTENCED

CHELSEA, Mass.—Sydney Slawson of West Springfield Street, Boston, was sentenced to four months in the House of Correction in the police court here yesterday for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and fined \$10 for drunkenness.

He appealed the first charge and was held in \$500 bonds for the Superior Court. John Powers of North Woburn and George Johnson of West Quincy, companions of Slawson in the auto, were fined \$10 each for being drunk. Johnson paid and Powers' fine was suspended. Solomon Glossman of Hanover Street, Boston, said that Slawson was his chauffeur and that he had offered Slawson liquor on several occasions only to have his offer refused. Judge Bosson of the police court, reprimanded Mr. Glossman, saying: "I am greatly surprised to hear you say you have offered liquor to the man who operates your car. It seems to me you should have better sense."

FITCHBURG ROAD IN TWO SECTIONS

Division of the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad into two operating sections at the west end of the Deerfield River Bridge at East Deerfield, Mass., about half way between Boston and the western terminus of the line at Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., was announced yesterday by Temporary Receiver James H. Hustis. The lines east of Deerfield River will continue to be known as the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine, while the lines to the westward, including the Hoosac Tunnel, will be known as the Berkshire Division.

The location of the training camp for the Northeastern Army Division, at Ayer, Mass., makes the new Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine one of the most important on the road, and A. A. McCarthy has been selected as its trainmaster, with headquarters at Ayer. Frank H. Flynn has been appointed superintendent of the Fitchburg Division, with headquarters at Greenfield, while John D. Bourne will be superintendent of the Berkshire Division, with offices at North Adams.

SECRETARY M'ADOO IN BOSTON TUESDAY

Liberty Loan day will be observed in Boston Tuesday when William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, will make a public address in Faneuil Hall on the Liberty Loan.

Twenty Boston savings banks have offered to sell \$50 bonds for \$1 down and \$1 a week. Practically all the large corporations are selling the bonds to the employees on the same terms.

Portland, Me., has taken \$4,000,000 of the loan and Bangor \$1,000,000. Every one of the 250 employees of the Boston office of the General Electric Company, it is reported, has taken a bond.

TROOPS ORDERED TO QUELL RIOTS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Five companies of infantry and Troop D of the First Cavalry were ordered to East St. Louis today. The action in ordering the troops was taken on the urgent request of the Mayor of East St. Louis, who anticipates further race rioting, following the outbreak last night.

The message to the Attorney-General stated that the Negroes were mobilizing and that his request to the Governor will urge speed in dispatching the troops.

ABUNDANT FRUIT HARVEST EXPECTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A abundant harvest of fruit in practically every section of the country was predicted by the National Chamber of Commerce today, after an extended survey of prospects.

The condition of apples is especially good, and if the present crop gets through the next six weeks successfully one of the largest yields on record is expected.

Peaches suffered severely from winter conditions, and is the only crop not expected to return a large yield.

NEW HAVEN CURTAILMENT

Curtailed of the passenger service on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in conformity with the plan of the Committee on National Defense, will not take place until 15 days after the summer time table goes into effect on June 10, according to an announcement made by an official of the company yesterday. It was stated that the road, in making out its schedule for the summer will adopt a policy of eliminating trains which do not pay. It is believed that the commuting public on the line of the road will not be materially inconvenienced by the new arrangement, while the South Shore and Cape Cod schedules will be practically the same as in former years.

TORONTO WOMEN BOYCOTT BAKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Toronto Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—Jewish women of Toronto have accomplished a complete boycott of Jewish bakers and have forced 15 to close their establishments. The women visited groceries, restaurants and private houses and demanded that no further business be done with the Jewish bakers until they lowered the price of bread. On the third day, not a Jewish baker used his oven, though the ordinary output had been 4000 loaves daily.

BEACON STREET WIDENING
Beacon Street between Park and Charles Streets is to be widened this summer by the elimination of the sidewalk nearest Boston Common, and the paving division of the Department of Public Works of the city of Boston is expected to use sheet asphalt or bitulithic pavement on the extension.

MASTER BAKERS TO AID IN WAR

Emergency Committee Holds Conference With Herbert C. Hoover—Arrangements Made to Supply Camps With Bread

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pursuant to the general instructions and the spirit of the Chicago conference of May 17 and 18, the War Emergency Committee for the baking industry, appointed by the president of the National Association of Master Bakers at the request of the conference to represent the baking industry of the United States during the period of the war, in all dealing with Government officials and agencies, and in all matters of food administration in which the baking industry is concerned, met recently in the city of Washington for the purpose of organizing and inaugurating its work. Frank R. Shepard of Boston was elected chairman of this War Emergency Committee, which held its sessions in the Shoreham Hotel, and Mr. J. M. Bell, secretary of the National Association of Master Bakers, was named to act as secretary of the committee. The view of the general committee will be conveyed to the Government officials through subcommittees.

Three sessions were given over to a continued discussion of the subjects which occupied the Chicago conference and others which the conference was not able to take up. The war emergency committee also received a representative of the Department of Agriculture, and a special committee had an hour's conference with Herbert C. Hoover, who has been designated by the President of the United States as Food Administrator and is at present laying the foundations for rapid constructive work so soon as the necessary legislation now pending is passed.

It cannot yet be stated that the industry may be called upon to contribute to the cause of the Nation, but whatever that contribution may be, the committee announces that the baking industry will make it in the highest spirit of the American people. No definite conclusions were reached and no assurances were given on either side, but without going into detail, it may be said, says the committee spokesman, that the net result of the Washington meeting was, first, a complete working understanding between the members of the War Emergency Committee on the several phases of the general subject of constructive conservation, which will be the keynote of the committee's work as the baking industry's contribution to war time conservation; and, second, the conclusion that a feeling of confidence on the part of the bakers of the country in the ability of the administration at Washington, so far as the primary consideration of promoting the highest war efficiency possible, is the most patriotic attitude they can assume.

A subcommittee was appointed to confer with the officers of the quartermaster's department of the Army with regard to the demands which may be made upon the baking industry to supply instructors for field bakery units, other men for these units, or possible bread supply to troops in permanent camps.

MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN READY FOR CAMPAIGN ON FOOD

Committee Sends Telegram to Herbert C. Hoover Telling of Its Preparations

When the Federal Government issues to the women of the country directions concerning the use of food, it will find the State of Massachusetts prepared not only to distribute those directions, but to understand and apply them. The organization of the men's State Committee on Public Safety has made possible a similar organization of the women throughout the State in the food thrift campaign. The Women's State Committee has worked in close cooperation with the public schools, with the libraries of the State and through stable public organizations which extend throughout the State. It is cooperating with volunteer organizations. It is advising the establishment of local food thrift centers, especially in school rooms fitted for instruction in food economy. A letter which goes out today from the committee to the women of the State advises the establishment of neighborhood groups of 10 in which women can intimately discuss their practical experiences in food thrift. The Women's State Committee has sent the following telegram to Herbert C. Hoover in Washington:

"The Massachusetts women's com-

CLOSE'S
OLD FASHIONED
HARD CANDIES
Made from the same materials as Close's well-known Ribbon Candy.
Come in neat, convenient box.
Assorted Drops
(Separate flavors if desired.)
1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 4 lbs., \$1.15.
BABY STICK CANDY (Assorted flavors only), 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 80c. You will like these candies—try them.
RETAILERS' ATTENTION
If unable to procure these goods from your jobber, write us at once. This is a new and attractive proposition for you.
THE GEORGE CLOSE CO.
347 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

mittee on food conservation, acting under the committee on food production and conservation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, is related to women's committees throughout the State of Massachusetts attached to local committees on public safety. These committees of women have been advised to arrange for food thrift centers, to carry out suitable programs of instruction, and to report upon local conditions and needs.

"Circulars issued today also plan for the establishment of neighborhood groups of 10 women each, called food thrift tens, to report on practical food thrift in their own experience. Food thrift tens may unite for conference in food thrift hundreds. Local tens and hundreds can unite for public conferences and lectures, and to discuss orders from the Federal Government. "These committees are related to local organizations already existing. They are preparing the way for understanding and applying throughout the State directions which will appear from the Federal office."

The State committee is cooperating with Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Massachusetts chairman of the Women's National Council of Defense, who has been a member of this State committee from its organization.

"Our Massachusetts women's committee on food conservation will be glad to cooperate in every way with you in your direction of the food campaign through any plan or agency which the Federal bureau may direct."

(Signed)
"SARAH LOUISE ARNOLD,
Chairman."

GOVERNOR URGES SUFFRAGE

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Governor Brumbaugh has sent a message to the Legislature urging the passage of the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote for President. An amendment proposing equal suffrage was defeated at the State-wide election in November, 1915.

ITALIANS HOLD CONFERENCES

Shipping Situation Subject of Mission's Interest—Prince of Udine to Visit New York City—To Tour Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The world shipping situation was the subject of the first formal conference held between the members of the Italian war mission and officials of the United States Government. Italy has practically pooled her shipping with the other allies and is understood to feel that the general committee has limited her tonnage to the danger point. One of the seized German ships has been put into the Italian service by the United States Government and it is possible that others will be later.

The Prince of Udine, head of the mission, accepted an invitation from Mayor Mitchell to visit New York City, and the mission is contemplating a trip to Southern and Central Western cities. While definite plans have not been made, it is thought the mission will go as far south as New Orleans and then up the Mississippi Valley into the Middle West and to Chicago.

RECLAIMED LAND TO BE CULTIVATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Elwood Mead, professor of rural institutions in the University of California, who has just returned from an inspection of the Arizona field reclamation project for the Government, reports that the plan to be adopted by the Government

provides for the clearing, leveling and seeding of the land, thus enabling settlers to begin their work at a point of great advantage.

About 1500 acres will be prepared in this way in Arizona. About twice as much of the Yuma project will be put under cultivation as was cultivated two years ago, and about 8000 acres more than last year; and work is being vigorously prosecuted to bring the remaining 20,000 acres under cultivation.

FLOUR COMPANIES TO USE BARGE CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The New Orleans Board of Trade has received official advice that the flour manufacturing companies of Minneapolis and St. Paul are ready to contribute \$2,000,000 cash to the company being organized here to restore barge traffic to the Mississippi River.

The subscription is conditional on the establishment of a barge line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to St. Louis. At the latter port, the loaded barges will be picked up by tugs from New Orleans, and carried to this city. The same system will be followed on the Kansas City branch of the barge line, arrangements for the establishment of which already have been made. Inasmuch as this Minneapolis-St. Louis feeder was incorporated in the Board of Trade's first plans, there will be no hitch over this clause in the agreement.

SEEDS FOR USE OF GARDENERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TEXARKANA, Tex.—Business men of Texarkana, realizing the serious food situation, have raised a fund of \$11,000 to be used in purchasing seed for farmers and gardeners in that section. These seeds will be furnished to any farmer or gardener who has land that he will plant in food or feed crops at actual cost.

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES OPPOSED

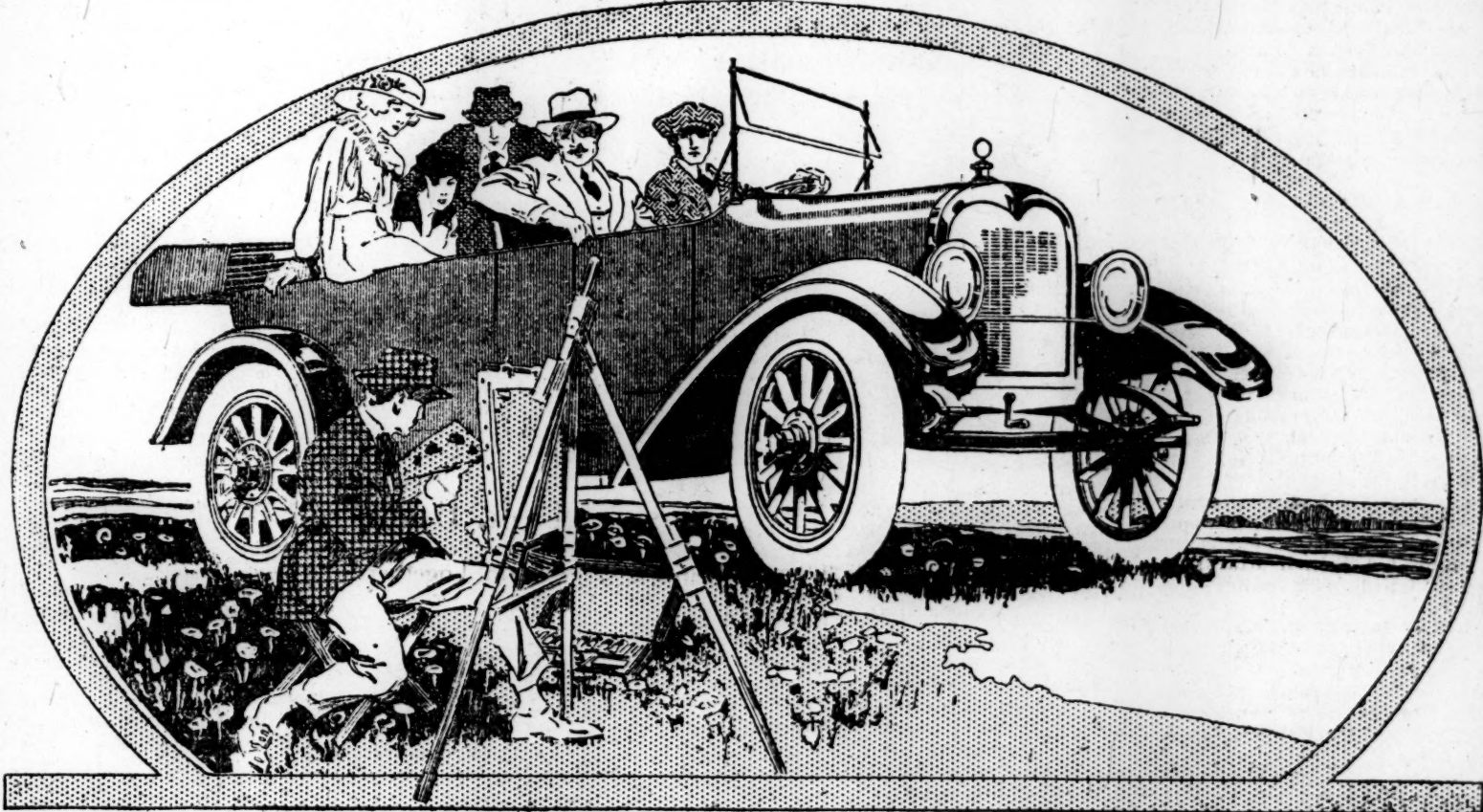
Representatives of Live Stock Industry Say Advance Would Discourage Efforts to Add to Nation's Meat Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coming at a time when the Congress, the Department of Agriculture and other executive branches of the Government including the Council of National Defense, are spending every energy to increase the Nation's foodstuff supply, the proposed 15 per cent freight rate increase will seriously cripple the production of live stock, and instead of encouraging cattlemen to increase the world's meat supply, will result in a decrease.

This was emphasized before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Monday by T. W. Tomlinson of Denver, Col., secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, and Ed. C. Lasater of Falfurrias, Tex., one of the world's biggest cattle raisers. Both spoke from the standpoint of the producers, who, they pointed out, despite the high cost of meat, are not making money because of economic and weather conditions over which they have no control.

Conditions have combined to keep farmers from going in for live stock, with the result, as Mr. Lasater said, that "live stock production has not increased with the population, and the production of cattle on the farms is nothing like it should be and is far from meeting the Nation's demands."



The Maxwell Is Mechanically Right We Waited Four Years To Say That

The makers of the Maxwell spent four years in developing the car. Patient, persistent, scientific refinement of one model—that was the method. An automobile that we believe beats the world for endurance, efficiency, economy—that's the result.

You know the old story about the race between the hare and the tortoise:

- how the hare skipped about the fields—nibbled clover tops—cut all kinds of capers, trying to "show off";
- how the tortoise stuck to his job—stayed in the middle of the road—kept on going—and won the race;
- you know that and its moral.

No Experiment in Maxwell Mechanism

Some automobile makers have run around after novelties—like the hare, trying to add untold "improvements" which operate better in advertising than on the car. But the Maxwell makers held fast to one model, and when some one made a big how-de-do, about his latest novelty, the Maxwell makers strengthened a pin, or simplified or improved a part of the Maxwell mechanism, or in other big and little ways developed, refined, perfected the one Maxwell model. So that, in the end, the Maxwell won by the tortoise method.

The Maxwell World Endurance Champion

A Maxwell stock car—a duplicate in every detail of your Maxwell—without stopping the motor, traveled 22,022 miles in 44 days and nights.

—and at a rate of 25 miles an hour and 22 miles per gallon of gasoline.

No other vehicle built by human beings ever did anything to compare with that feat.

The Economy Champion Too

P. D. Armour used to say that his packing houses "utilized all the hog but the squeal."

That's the kind of economy you get in a Maxwell.

Mrs. Miriam Thayer Seeley, Professor at the Oregon Agricultural College, drove her Maxwell for 9,700 miles across the continent and back.

—over every conceivable kind of road, across the desert and over mountains.

—for \$8.19 a month, including gasoline, oil and repairs.

Thousands of Maxwell owners get hard daily service out of their cars at a cost of \$6 to \$8 a month.

That's pretty near what the college professors call "an irreducible minimum."

The Maxwell's Great Vital Parts

There's the frame—combining greatest strength with greatest flexibility.

There's the wonderful radiator, that does its work of cooling at any speed and all the time.

There's one of the world champion engines—rugged, simple, with power to spare.

There's the great wear-proof clutch, running in oil—the most efficient we know of—bar none.

There's the transmission—simple, trouble-proof—self-lubricating.

And, besides, the Maxwell is a handsome, comfortable, completely equipped car.

The Maxwell Is the Car You Want

The Maxwell at \$665 f. o. b. Detroit indeed is every man's car.

All we ask is a chance to show you the Maxwell.

The car will prove every statement we've made.

The Maxwell is mechanically right.

—and we know it.

Roadster, \$650; Touring Car, \$665; Cabriolet, \$865; Town Car, \$915; Sedan, \$985; completely equipped, including electric starter and lights. All prices f. o. b. Detroit

C. E. FAY COMPANY

867 Boylston Street, Boston

Service Station, 390 Newbury Street

Providence Branch, 163 Broad Street



MEN TO DRILL AT FRAMINGHAM

Recruits of Ninth, Sixth and Second Regiments to Encamp Friday or Saturday—Plattsburg Men Need Not Register

Framingham muster field is being made ready for the use of the Ninth, Sixth and Second regiments as a drill camp for recruits, beginning Friday night or Saturday. Tents will be ready at the field Friday, mostly for the recruits, as, apart from the officers needed for instruction, the guardsmen now in service will continue for the time their patrol duties at bridges, culverts and piers.

Governor McCall has received from Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, United States Provost Marshal-General, assurance that the men at Plattsburg are exempt from registration for the draft, because that camp is recognized by the army as part of its activities.

Enlisting in the National Guard regiments is satisfactory so far as regular privates is concerned, and the enrollment officers are able to pick the best among the applicants. At the present time the need is largest for bakers, farriers, cooks, blacksmiths and teamsters.

Maj. J. J. Hunt, Judge Advocate of the Northeastern Department, yesterday defined the men who are entitled to wear the service uniform of the United States Army. These include officers and enlisted men of the Army and National Guard, veterans and other organizations recognized by the Secretary of War and honorably discharged men. Any unauthorized person is forbidden to wear any distinctive part of the regular Army uniform under penalty of a fine or imprisonment, or both.

For the Fourth Reserve Engineers, 30 more men were registered yesterday. Of 83 applicants for the Navy yesterday, 18 were accepted; 43 applicants for the Marine Corps, six passed; the Army accepted 57 at 3 Tremont Row and 37 on the Common. Up to last night Boston had enlisted 1299 men in the Army this month. In April Boston's record was 508 enlistments.

FT. WORTH'S NEW BATHING PAVILION

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Fort Worth will soon have what is the largest municipal bathing pavilion in the South. Authorization for its construction has been given by the City Commission. A pier 64x208 feet, containing 600 individual rooms, which through a system of triple lockers can be made to accommodate 1800 bathers will be built on Lake Worth near Nine-Mile Bridge. A beach will be graveled and sanded on the shore of Lake Worth, and parking place for 400 automobiles will be provided. The work will be paid for out of proceeds of a bond issue voted by the city of Ft. Worth.

COAL SITUATION TO BE SURVEYED

(Continued from page one)

that conditions were much better today than they were last winter. Then, he said, the railroads were declaring embargoes on coal, making it very difficult to obtain coal, but now they are beginning to give preference to coal.

Asked by Mr. Pelletier as to how it was that the price of coal in Boston was always uniform, Mr. Ranger replied that he did not believe there was any concerted action. "The price of coal," he said, "is usually at the same rate all over the city like grain and other articles."

"The price is simply asked and obtained so far as I can learn," said Mr. Ranger. "There is a shortage of labor at the mines and the transportation facilities are still bad."

"Get on to something else besides coal," said John A. Stetson of the Stetson Coal Company. "You are always getting after coal, which is a man's smallest bill for the year. How about groceries and provisions?"

He said that he was willing to let the committee look at his books to see how much he paid for coal and what he sold it at, and also to determine as to the amount he had on hand. He said the fault of the high price of coal was at the mines.

Not one voice was raised in opposition to Mr. Hamlin being appointed to name two members of the committee besides himself. He is to report his appointments to the Attorney-General.

At the conclusion of the meeting the various dealers present resolved themselves into small groups and appeared to be discussing the coal problem. Several of those present, who did not speak at the formal meeting which was open to the public, discussed the problem with Messrs. Atwill and Pelletier.

Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard, president of the Housewives League of Boston, wanted to know whether either or both Messrs. Atwill and Pelletier would be members of the committee. If they were not to be members, she said she had little hope of relief. Mr. Atwill informed her that they would be "well represented."

the passenger train service in New England be reduced to the lowest essential minimum so that the motive power can be utilized for the transportation of coal; the other requests railroads to withdraw from all arrangements for holding and diverting coal in transit.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will be asked to permit the railroads to take immediate steps toward carrying out the second resolution, thereby eliminating one feature of speculation in coal.

The New England Coal Committee is composed of coal dealers and consumers, appointed by James J. Storrow, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, after receiving recommendations from the governors of the New England states. Each State has a subcommittee.

REAL ESTATE

The Bent property in Southboro has been sold by Newell Bent, guardian to John R. Thorndike of New City, N. Y., formerly of Boston. This estate is situated on Main Street. It consists of a frame dwelling house of 15 rooms, a modern stable and a garage, with about 49 acres of land, partially bordering on the Metropolitan Water System. Purchaser will occupy immediately and engage in farming. The buyer was represented by Poole & Bigelow and the grantor by Hayes & Welch.

Boston landlords have taken no decided steps to advance rents although several owners say it is their intention to do so when leases are renewed, if relief does not come from the present high price of coal and other commodities. A representative Boston firm says that New York landlords have taken no steps to advance rents because their leases expire in the month of May as a rule. Boston landlords say that tenants will have to share a part of the burden of increased expenses unless the Federal or State Government does something to relieve coal prices and the labor market produces competent men to do regular work at normal wages. The war is affecting apartment houses and public buildings as it is other lines of business, and new janitors, firemen and general workers will have to be secured to take the places of those who have entered the service. A majority of landlords believe many conditions will right themselves in a short time, and meanwhile, with warm weather coming on, the element of heating will be eliminated until September when it is hoped conditions will be such as to make advances unnecessary. At a meeting held last evening the Boston and Brookline Association of Apartment House Owners and Builders, with R. G. Crosby, president, and Owen Billings, secretary-treasurer. This organization voted to increase the rents of apartments from 5 to 10 per cent in September.

Papers have gone to record today from Ida F. Lowell to Beatrice Sussman, purchaser of the premises at 55 Evelyn Street, Dorchester. There is a frame dwelling and 5801 square feet of land, assessed together for \$4400, and \$1000 of it is land value. William J. Days has sold to Timothy J. Mullen, the frame house and 2518 square feet of land at 14 Bird Street. The total assessment of this estate is \$5700, of which the land carries \$900. Marion J. Pinneran is the new owner of a 2½-story frame house and 3033 square feet of land, situated at 31 Round Hill Street, Roxbury. The total assessment is \$3100, of which the land carries \$900. Catherine Lemke was the grantor.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Title to the frame house and stable at 88 Child Street near Cleveland Street, Hyde Park, has been sold by John Sylva, the owner, to Angelo Olivieri and wife. There is a large lot of land containing 20,108 square feet, valued at \$1200, and the total assessment is \$2800.

SALE OF HYDE PARK PROPERTY

Edward Farren sold his double frame house and lot of land situated 17-19 West First Street, South Boston, to Frank J. Sullivan. There is a land area of 1682 square feet valued at \$1900, included in the \$4300 assessment.

Sylvester Hodges also purchased from William F. Cogan, a South Boston property, consisting of a frame house and 2760 square feet of land, located on East Fifth Street. This parcel is taxed on \$2000, half of which applies on the lot.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Liverpool, 160-162, Ward 2; F. De Vito, F. A. Norcross; brick garage. Monument St. 4 rect. Ward 4; Catherine A. Gilbride, Brooks-Skinner Co.; brick garage. Chelsea St. 25-25, Ward 4; R. J. Schofield et al.; alter store and lefts. Columbus Ave. 467, Ward 7; A. F. Arnold; alter store and dwelling. Temple Pl. 29-35, Ward 5; Wales estate; alter mercantile. Atlantic Ave. 580-580, Ward 5; Winch Bros.; alter storage. Washington St. 241-43, Ward 5; T. M. Jenkins, J. W. Bishop Co.; alter store and offices. Union St. 52-54, Ward 5; Myer Dana; alter store and dwelling.

SWAMP LANDS OF GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATHENS, Ga.—Reclamation of swamp lands as a solution of the food problem in Georgia will be the chief topic at the annual meeting of the Georgia Drainage Association in Athens, May 25. W. S. McCallie, State geologist, has estimated that of 38,000,000 acres of land one-fifth could be reclaimed.

MAINE READY TO BUILD SHIPS

Cooperation of Constructors Promised State Committee—Plenty of Workmen Available—Contracts Are Awaited

PORTLAND, Me.—The heartiest cooperation has been promised the State Committee on Federal Shipbuilding by present and former builders all along the Maine coast from Kittery to Eastport, was the announcement of ex-Governor William T. Cobb, chairman, at the first meeting of the committee, which took place in Portland recently, says the Express and Advertiser.

W. H. Hand Jr., of New Bedford, Mass., the New England agent for the Government in all matters pertaining to Federal merchant shipbuilding, was in conference with the committee and to him certain proposals were made for changes in the originally planned specifications in connection with the proposed 3000-ton wooden steamships to be used in the transatlantic service.

These proposed changes will be necessary to make it possible for Maine to have a part in the program for the open way for the utilization of Maine materials and equipment. In the matter of contracts Mr. Hand announced that it is probable that the original plan, which stipulated a 10 per cent profit for builders of these vessels, would have no part in the contracts which are now being favored by the Government, but in its place there is every likelihood that a "lump sum" basis will be established, a plan which is more generally approved.

A mass of correspondence in the form of inquiries from yard owners all along the Maine coast was brought to the attention of the meeting by Governor Cobb. These letters showed that there is a deep and widespread interest in the project to build wooden steamships to carry food and munitions to the Allies. The letters asked for detailed information as to the plan and their writers expressed a strong desire to lend a hand to the patriotic movement.

As yet the specifications and contracts have not been received by the committee although they are now expected within a short time, a very few weeks at the outside. In discussing the matter of specifications with Mr. Hand the committee made proposals for some changes from those originally planned that they might better fit here and be met with the use of Maine material. The committee has been given to understand that there have already been some modifications from the original plans and so the proposals were limited for the present until it can be known what is to be asked.

As soon as the specifications and contracts have been received and these details taken care of the committee will call in the shipbuilders of the State for a conference and place the whole matter before them. The yard men who stand ready to assist in the work have expressed the belief that they would be able to secure the workmen needed, a most encouraging report, since this was considered one of the most serious problems with which they would have to deal.

RAILWAY POINTS

The Boston & Albany will attach special coach equipment to the Springfield express from South Station at 5 o'clock this afternoon for the accommodation of the Field and Forest Club, en route to Princeton, Mass., via Worcester and Boston & Maine railroad.

Thomas Downey is appointed acting general yardmaster, New Haven railroad at Roxbury, vice Capt. Frank Patton, who is recruiting a railway company for service in France.

The Boston & Albany Railroad operated important through trains from South Station in sections today on account of heavy holiday travel.

The Boston & Maine road's magazine, Our Service, just issued, contains a picture and an interesting history of the Old Haymarket Square Station, Boston.

A large shipment of auto bodies in American Express Company service passed through Boston over the New England lines today, en route from Amesbury to New York City.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine railroad will provide special service from North Station to Andover at 9:15 o'clock tomorrow morning for the Appalachian Mountain Club. Returning, the club will board the train leaving North Lawrence for Boston at 5:30 p. m.

For the accommodation of Edward A. Bumpus and party, en route to Quincy tomorrow, the New Haven railroad will furnish special service from South Station at 2:30 p. m. Returning, the party will leave Quincy at 4:35 p. m.

Samuel Crusier, foreman of the Boston & Maine's flying squadron bridge crew, is working a pile driver, derrick car and two crews on the Concord River Bridge near Lowell.

The Boston & Albany delivered the Oklahoma car which has been parked at Exeter Street, yard to the Boston & Maine at Worcester today.

The motive power department of the Union Freight placed two hard coal burning engines in the New Haven road's Roxbury shops for general repairs today.

The New Haven double-headed the through New York trains out of South Station during the night on account of heavy Pullman travel.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine will attach special equipment to the Northampton express from North Station at 8:07

o'clock tomorrow for members of the Teachers' School of Science en route to Wayside Inn Station.

The Pullman company attached special equipment to the Boston & Albany road's Chicago express from South Station last evening, for the accommodation of the Argentine naval officers en route to Detroit, Mich.

SHIPPING NEWS

Repairs to the damaged machinery of the seized German steamer Ockenfels have just been completed at a cost of \$50,000, it is said, and the vessel is to have a trial trip in the bay tomorrow. Engines were turned over at the dock today. Warren T. Berry, local agent of the United States Shipping Board is to direct the trial trip.

Further changes are to be made in the former fishing steam trawlers Ripple, Foam and Spray at East Boston. It was learned today, and no announcement has been made as to the future service of the boats. They were sold some time ago to New York interests and hulls were strengthened, accommodations for large numbers of passengers were installed, searchlights and guns mounted, and other changes made. Now further deck changes and passenger accommodation alterations are to be made.

Groundfish arrivals at the fish pier today were: Str Wave 75,500 pounds, schrs Claudia 50,800, Philip P Manta 28,200, Pauline 44,200, Blanche 26,000, Mary de Costa 53,300, Mary 32,200, Valerie 28,450, Athena 27,000, Edith 24,300, and Flavia 50,000. The Natalie also arrived with 40,000 pounds. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7.08, steak cod \$8.95, market cod \$5.66, pollock \$6.08, large hake \$5.06, medium hake \$3.50 @ 4, and cusk \$5 @ 5.50.

Traps at Clark's Harbor, N. S., took 300 barrels fresh mackerel Monday, according to reports received here today. Practically all the seiners and netters are now on Cape Shore grounds and vicinity, following the fish eastward.

Gill netters are expected to withdraw from that branch of fishing by the end of this week, owing to the fish striking off shore, and the prevalence of dog fish. Only a few of that class remain in the fisheries now, and they landed about 10,000 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester today. Other arrivals there: Schr Leonora Silver 150,000, fresh fish, and 4000 halibut, and small boats about 200 barrels fresh herring.

JUNIOR NAVY RESERVE HAS 50,000 MEMBERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Junior Naval Reserve, organized 18 months ago with headquarters in this city, claims membership of over 50,000 with prospect of the number exceeding 100,000 by September. The organization is for boys who are too young to enlist in the United States Navy. Boys who enroll are not compelled to go into the Navy when they become of age, unless they so desire, and cadets may be discharged at any time on request of parents. The boys are trained for the merchant marine as well as the Navy, because the organization believes that the coming of peace will find an unprecedented demand for thousands of young seamen to man merchant vessels in world trade. Representing the reserve, E. A. Paul points out that at the outbreak of the war, Germany had a marine league of 500,000 members, supporting 32 training ships and assisting thousands of young men to secure an education fitting them for a career on the sea. The plan gave Germany a merchant marine consciousness. German citizens forced their Government to give them proper shipping laws, and thus the citizens invested in their marine stocks in the same manner that people of this country invest in railroads and industries. Similar conditions, says Mr. Paul, prevail in England.

GERMAN PLOTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

FLORIDA GIFT TO SEMINOLES

Action of State in Awarding 100,000 Acres for Use of Tribe Is End of Twenty-Year Fight Made by Agencies

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The action of the Florida Legislature and Governor in making into law the measure setting aside certain State lands for the use of the Seminole Indians is commented upon favorably by the Indian Rights Association, with headquarters in Philadelphia, the officials of which society have labored so long to achieve its object. In a circular just issued, the association says: "The American Indian, standing out life size, over both entrances to our State Capitol, with open hands, inviting his white brother to share this goodly land of Florida, is a striking picture. Underneath are the prophetic words 'In God We Trust.' On all documents of the State this picture is stamped. It is the seal of the great State of Florida, representing the attitude of the powerful Indian tribe toward the white people when Florida became one of the states of the Union, in 1821.

"Now for a moment look at the other side of the picture. Nearly a century later these Indians, reduced to the most abject poverty (see report of a congressional committee made in 1917 on 'Condition of the Florida Seminoles') and without a foot of land to call home, have been forced back and back until the State now finally gives them a resting place on the gulf coast at the extreme end of Florida, near the Ten Thousand Islands.

"This act of the 1917 Legislature, together with our big-hearted Christian Governor, who mentioned in his address to the Legislature that in simple justice something ought to be done for our Seminole Indian, will go down in history as being the most humane act ever performed by any Legislature of Florida, and as the one piece of legislation that will reach into approximately 100,000 acres of land for the Seminole Indian, the State's plain duty was finally accomplished.

"In passing it may be said that it is estimated that only 5 per cent of this land is tillable and all of it is outside of the drainage district.

"Many factors have helped to bring about this good result, one of the most prominent being Mrs. Minnie Moore Wilson of Kissimmee, who made the uplift of these Indians and the securing of land for them her earnest and persistent work for nearly 20 years. Another was a society known as the Friends of the Florida Seminoles, with headquarters in Kissimmee, whose membership included many prominent people in Florida and other states. Still another factor was the press of Florida, which went on record as favoring the State providing permanent homes for the Seminoles.

"The Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia, more than a year ago, sent its secretary and one of its directors to study at first hand the condition and needs of the Seminoles. They visited many of their camps in the Everglades and Big Cypress region. As a result, the association took an active interest in the matter, which has brought to a successful conclusion the work commenced nearly 20 years ago."

CHATTANOOGA LOOKS FOR 30,000 TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—City and Army officials have been notified to prepare for a mobilization of 30,000 troops at Chickamauga Park. Nine regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, beside one ambulance company, will be stationed at the reservation here for some time. In addition 600 members of the Medical Corps, presumably reserve men, are to assemble here for training. Arrangements have been made by the War Department for two regiments of field artillery in Chickamauga Park. Orders for the construction of a cantonment for the Sixth Army Division are expected to follow the passage of the Army Bill. More than 1000 buildings will be required.

TOWNS WIN PARK CASE

In the supreme judicial court yesterday a decision was handed down to the effect that the towns of Weston, Hull, Weymouth, Hingham and city of Lynn are entitled to know what, if any, construction remains to be done on the Charles River basin. It reversed a decree of Justice Carroll of that Court affirming the report of Robert O. Harris, George S. Taft of Worcester and George H. P. Dyer of Leominster appropriating amounts to be paid by cities and towns for the construction and maintenance of the metropolitan park system. The town of Weston objected to being assessed for any part of the cost of the Charles River basin and the other towns and city joined with it.

Steamships Plot Basis

Germans or German Officials Tried to Organize Company

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another plot was revealed before the House Interstate Commerce Committee today. Secretary of State Lansing disclosed the fact that "Germans or German officials" attempted shortly before the Nation's war declaration, to involve the United States in difficulties with Great Britain and France through organization of a big steamship company that was deliberately to violate "foreign trading with the enemy" acts. The plot is now being investigated by the Department of Justice upon authority of reliable Government information. Mr. Lansing told the committee. Secretary Lansing, Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Assistant Attorney-General Warren, author of most of the war legislation, were to-

day before the Interstate Commerce Committee in behalf of the Adamson trading with the enemy act, introduced last week.

Secretary Lansing was questioned by a committee member regarding the real need for such an act.

"There was an attempt," Mr. Lansing said, "by German or German officials—I do not know which—to force a breach between this country and either England or France. A steamship company was organized with an American board of directors to make trouble—before the American declaration of war with Germany—between the United States and England or France."

LIQUOR DELIVERY COSTS \$50

BLACKSTONE, Mass.—Jacob Depta of East Douglas was fined \$50 for delivering a case of beer in East Douglas, a no-license town, in the court here yesterday by Judge F. N. Thayer. Depta pleaded ignorance of the law, although guilty to the charge. The judge imposed the minimum fine on account of the plea, but said all those not familiar with the laws of the Commonwealth governing the delivery of liquor should familiarize themselves at once as ignorance of the law will not excuse them from paying the penalty. Express concerns were especially advised to become acquainted with the act, recently signed, which modifies the law relating to the granting of express permits.

REGISTRARS ARE CALLED

Registrars for enrollment day next Tuesday have been called to receive final instructions in Faneuil Hall Friday night from the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Boston. Automobiles will be needed by the commission next Tuesday and those who wish to be of assistance in this way may send them to City Hall Annex. Interpreters are wanted also to be used in special cases.

BOWDOIN TRAINING CAMP PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin men who are training in the reserve officers' training corps at the college will have to remain on the campus until June 20, and participate in the commencement program. Usually the students leave a week or 10 days earlier, but this course in military science, under Capt. Sherman White, will continue three weeks more.

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NATION'S TASK IS TO WIN WAR

Edward A. Filene of Boston Says Slogan of Business Is "Victory." Not "Business as Usual"—Real Needs to Be Met

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Business has but one job today, and that is to do the thing that will bring victory at the earliest possible moment. And business cannot serve two masters. Even before the war our productive capacity was taxed to the limit. We simply cannot fill all the added demands of war and at the same time satisfy all of the appetites of peace. Our job is the business of war, not business as usual."

The foregoing striking sentences are taken from an interview given out by Edward A. Filene of Boston, president of William Filene's Sons Company, a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and a member of the permanent committee on international chambers of commerce.

CONSIDERATION OF MAIL RATES

Senate Committee Decides to Re-open Second Class Tax Subject in War Revenue Bill — Advertising Space Tax *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the solicitation of officials of the Post Office Department and Senator Hardwick of Georgia, the Senate Finance Committee, which is considering the War Revenue Bill, passed by the House, has decided to reopen the question of an increase in second-class mail rates.

House provisions of the War Revenue Bill proposing a 10 per cent increase in tariff schedules were eliminated today by the committee. This further reduces the total revenue to be raised in the bill by about \$200,000,000. In lieu of the tariff raise, the committee is considering an excise tax on sugar, coffee, tea and coca. A subcommittee is to consider placing a tax on soft drinks.

When the committee reached the second-class mail provision of the House bill the other day, it was decided, in view of the urgent pleas from publishers throughout the United States, to eliminate the zone system increase placed in the measure by the lower branch. In lieu of this it was proposed to levy a flat tax on all classes of advertising.

L. Assistant Postmaster — Generals Koons and Stewart were before the committee on Monday to urge their new plan to retain the present 1 cent a pound on that portion of second-class mail devoted to reading matter, and, in addition, a graduated tax upon advertising.

Senator Hardwick, who is a member of the Post Office Committee, told the committee that by this method \$200,000,000 of additional revenue this year could be raised. For the first year he proposed a tax of 3 per cent upon advertising in second-class publications, 4 cents a pound the second year and 8 cents a pound thereafter. The tax would be computed upon a space and weight basis, the advertising space being measured and the tax levied upon the weight of the portion of the publications devoted to advertisements.

"LIBERTY LOAN" SUPPORT PLEA BY MR. GOMPERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Men, women and children in every walk of life are given places for active service in the program for Liberty Loan week, beginning next Saturday, made public last night by the Treasury Department. Treasury officials also made public an appeal by Samuel Gompers to all members of the American Federation of Labor requesting them to aid the Government in making the loan a success.

"Liberty bonds are a safe investment and it is a patriotic duty to subscribe for them," said Mr. Gompers. He added that he would like to see every member of the federation subscribe for as large an amount of the bonds as his means would permit, and he gave his approval to the plan to make Wednesday, June 6, Liberty Loan Labor day, to be devoted to a united effort by organized labor on behalf of the loan. The Liberty Loan week program follows:

Saturday and Sunday, June 2 and 3—Liberty Loan days in the churches. Clergymen will preach special sermons on behalf of the loan.

Monday, June 4—Merchants and Manufacturers' Liberty Loan day, on which the merchants and manufacturers will unite in aiding the sale of the issue.

Tuesday, June 5—Professional and Insurance Men's Liberty Loan day—every insurance agent in the country will devote the entire day to soliciting subscriptions to the bonds and professional men also will devote much of their time to the same cause.

Wednesday, June 6—Liberty Loan Labor day and Automobiles' Liberty Loan day.

Thursday, June 7—Farmers' Liberty Loan day. Members of granges and other farmers' organizations throughout the country will make a concerted effort to secure subscriptions.

Friday, June 8—Women's Liberty Loan day.

Saturday, June 9—Children's Liberty Loan day.

This appeal to the members of the League to Enforce Peace, voiced by former President Taft, its president, was issued tonight:

"The Liberty Loan should be first in the mind of every citizen now as the most pressing step to a victory and the establishment of a lasting peace. The obligation to subscribe rests especially upon the members of the League to Enforce Peace. Victory means in their view something even more than the success of the United States and our allies. Service to the league is inseparable from service to our country and the way to serve our country just at this time is to buy her bonds."

OFFICERS SWORN IN AT PLATTSBURG

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—The following were sworn in at the training camp on Monday as reserve officers:

Captain, Arthur P. Hitchcock Jr., Concord, Mass.

First Lieutenants, Stanley B. Elwell, Cambridge, Mass.; Samuel Miller, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Second Lieutenants, Frederick C. Bacon, Belmont, Mass.; Frank E. Horpel, North Adams, Mass.; Stuart Cutler, Freeport, N. Y.; Alfred J. Mc-

Miller, Cambridge, Mass.; J. W. Achorn, Allston, Mass.; James A. Edgar, New York; Albert J. Kelly, Roslindale, Mass.; B. H. Kellogg, Brookline, Mass.; Paul B. Watson Jr., Milton, Mass.; William A. Barron Jr., Newburyport, Mass.; Richard F. Eaton, Concord, Mass.; Robert L. Gardner, East Orange, N. J.; Milton C. Lightner, New York; William H. Claffin Jr., Boston, Mass.; Frank H. Graydon, Cincinnati, O.; Richard J. Hopkins, Jamaica, British West Indies.

FURTHER DROP IN PRICE OF FLOUR

Retail flour quotations today dropped to \$15.50 and \$16.25 a barrel, generally following a 75-cent reduction in the wholesale prices, so that today the householders of Greater Boston can purchase flour for \$2.25 less than at the high point a few weeks ago. Both wholesale and retail dealers predict further reductions, saying that the demand is lessening and the supply increasing steadily. Quotations from the Boston Chamber of Commerce show the price for medium grades in wholesale markets to be about \$12.75 and for the more expensive grades, in carload lots, to be \$13.75 a barrel.

Since May 1, the wholesale price has dropped only \$1 a barrel, although it is about \$2 a barrel lower than from the high mark, and today's quotations show a drop of 75 cents a barrel over yesterday's figures. Wholesale dealers report generally dull business, with only the retail trade being cared for in small quantities. They say that present prices are too unsteady to lay in large stocks and are waiting until a bottom price is reached before placing large orders.

Figures showing the visible supply of grain in the United States, compiled in Chicago, include 26,478,000 bushels of wheat, 2,761,000 bushels of corn, and 19,731,000 bushels of oats, compared to 44,811,000 bushels of wheat, 15,766,000 bushels of corn, and 14,744,000 bushels of oats for the corresponding period of last year.

ACT FOR DRAFTING OF ALIENS SOUGHT

John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, sent telegrams to the Massachusetts senators and representatives in Washington yesterday, asking them to demand the enacting of legislation to provide for the drafting for military service of the United States all aliens of legal age who have resided in the United States long enough to have acquired citizenship or at least to have taken out papers declaring their intention to do so.

"Men without a country," the former Mayor styled such men. He asserted that there are more than 250,000 aliens who have resided in Massachusetts for over five years, and who have not taken out their first naturalization papers.

LEAK TO GERMANS BEING INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rear Admiral Sims had forwarded from London an 18 page report dealing with the disclosure to Germany of the movement of the United States destroyer fleet which recently crossed the Atlantic.

Secretary Daniels declined to comment upon the report, but renewed his assertion that it was a complete mystery to him and to other responsible officials of the department how a leak could have occurred in Washington. Meanwhile, however, the most rigid investigation was being carried out simultaneously in many parts of the country and in England as well, by agents of three governmental services.

NEW YORK FUSION COMMITTEE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The fusion committee of 250 which seeks continuance of clean, honest and business-like administration of city affairs held its first meeting Monday night and selected as chairman Cleveland H. Dodge, Democrat, and close friend of President Wilson. Names of candidates will be submitted but Mayor Michel seems to be the choice to succeed himself. Martin W. Littleton called the Mayor's administration a national asset.

PRESBYTERIANS IN SESSION

Reports and general assembly business mark today's sessions of the conference at the First United Presbyterian Church. At last evening's meeting the Rev. Dr. Knox Montgomery, president of the Muskingum College, New Concord, O., stated that largely owing to the Carnegie Foundation, the United States Government judges colleges now by their salaries and endowments. Dr. Montgomery announced that of the five United Presbyterian colleges in the United States, the Government had not graded one A or B and only two C, giving a false impression as to the work they are carrying on.

CIRCULARS AGAINST DRAFT

LYNN, Mass.—Officials of the Lynn Police Department are attempting to find some clues today which will establish the identity of the persons who posted and circulated printed matter in this city yesterday opposing the selective draft for the United States Army. Although the circulars were dated as from Portland, Me., yet there are many who believe them to be the work of a local print shop. Opposition to the draft was urged in these circulars because, it was claimed, the war was being waged by capital, and therefore should not be supported by "the workers."

SONGS TO CHEER BOYS AT FRONT

Music, Games and Shows to Be Provided for Recreation and Inspiration of Men in Camp and on the March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American games, American shows and American songs will follow the flag to France. The committee on training camp activities, of which Raymond Fosdick is chairman, is formulating plans to provide centers of rest and recreation for the United States soldiers close to the battle lines. "The British and French," says Mr. Fosdick, "have found it essential to provide something which will take the soldier's attention completely away from the war during those periods when he is withdrawn from the trenches and sent back to freshen up. We purpose to do this for our soldiers by providing entertainment for the men held in reserve behind the lines."

A number of United States actors and actresses have volunteered to aid this project. On the recommendation of General Bell, special attention will be paid to singing. Army men say that not only does a swinging tune add many miles to the marching capacity of the soldier, but that it is one of the quickest ways to inspire troops in rest periods. Lee Hamner, a member of the Fosdick committee, will enlist the services of trained singing leaders to teach the citizen soldiers how to mobilize their voices. Mr. Hamner is preparing an Army song book which will contain all the favorite military ditties and any number of popular ballads such as "I've Been Working on the Railroad," "Bring the Wagon Home, John," and even "Sweet Adeline," perhaps, not to mention several brand new songs, any one of which may displace the present popular favorite, "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag."

TREASONABLE ACTS ARE NOTED

(Continued from page one)

probably 500,000 with equanimity and settled determination. It is the impression of officials that the country will go to the registration places in every city, every town, every hamlet and at the backwoods cross roads schoolhouses, in this fixed determination, in full accord with the appeal and admonition of the President.

The Federal Department of Justice is fully prepared to handle any situation developing out of reported German activities in stirring up sentiment along the Texas border against the Military Selection Law. The department is thoroughly organized along the southern frontier and, from New Orleans to Brownsville, is watching every movement of every suspected person.

Disclosure that Germans had obtained control of a Texas organization for cooperative buying and turned it into a weapon for combating registration under the Army Draft Law on June 5 was made when the Department of Justice announced 11 arrests for attempt to interfere with the new Conscription Law. Nine of the men arrested were prominent members of this Texas organization. The organization had a secret oath and had obtained high-powered rifles to intimidate persons subject to registration.

The other two men arrested for alleged attempts to interfere with the operation of the Army Draft Law lived in the feud region of the mountain district of Virginia. Details of the alleged conspiracy were not furnished by the Department of Justice, but press reports from Roanoke, Va., where they are in jail, say that it was intended to kill wealthy people and registration officers and declare a rebellion against the United States.

Draft Protection Laws

Government Moves to Stop Attempts to Hinder Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eleven arrests have been made and nine indictments have been returned by Federal Grand Juries as the result of attempts to hinder registration in accordance with the provisions of the new Army Bill. These were the first cases brought to the attention of the Department of Justice of organized effort to resist the selective draft law. They were dealt with promptly, as a warning to the public generally of the stringent policy which the Attorney-General proposes to pursue in enforcing the army measures.

Two of the men arrested, both of whom are in jail, were the organizers of an armed company in the mountain districts of Virginia, the purpose of which was to equip its members with rifles and ammunition and resist registration officers.

The other men, all of whom have been indicted, were prominent members of an organization, effected in Texas several months ago for the ostensible purpose of cooperative buying. The members were required to take a secret oath. After the enactment of the selective draft law, a strong German influence succeeded in inducing the organization to turn its efforts to combatting conscription, and high-powered rifles were obtained to intimidate persons subject to registration and the officials who will be appointed to perform the registration. In commenting on these cases, Attorney-General Gregory said:

"These arrests should be accepted

by the country generally as a warning against interfering with the enforcement of the provisions of the new army law; they merely demonstrate what the Department of Justice proposes to do in every case where attempts are made to hinder or discourage registration.

"There have been a few reported instances of threats to interfere with the execution of this law. Wherever they come to the attention of officials of the department, arrests will be made and the offenders will be arraigned before United States commissioners for commitment to await indictment by grand juries.

"There are indications that attempts will be made in one or two of the Central Western States to make registration ineffective. The department is prepared to care for such emergencies. Its agents will be instructed to see that registration officers perform their duties properly, and that they are not interfered with in the performance of their duties."

The Department of Justice is not only utilizing its agencies throughout the country for a strict enforcement of the army law, but is enlisting the policing facilities of the states and municipalities, and is appealing to the many patriotic and commercial organizations which have been cooperating with it since the declaration of a state of war in guarding against acts inimical to the general welfare, to see that violations of the law are promptly reported and punished.

Draft by Jury Wheel

Deemed Probable That This Method Will Be Adopted

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is probable that the jury wheel system will be followed in selecting those who are to go into the first army of 500,000, and not until the names have been drawn, and each registration district has provided the number apportioned to it, will exemptions be considered. As each individual drawn reports, his claims for exemption will be passed upon, and, if he is exempted, another will be drawn to fill the vacancy.

The law provides for local exemption boards in each county and for each 30,000 in city population. Boards of review also will be established on the basis of one or more to each Federal Judicial District. All the boards will be composed of civilians.

General Crowder said that only consent would result from the reported intention of men above the fixed age to register on June 5. "This is mistaken patriotism," he said, "and registrars will be instructed to accept cards only from men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive."

Anti-Draft Influences

Peace Advocates and Opponents of Draft Are Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Antiwar interests here continue their activities despite the United States Government's actions against those who have opposed the Army draft in other parts of the country. Peace advocates, who will open a two-day conference tomorrow, say that 500 delegates will attend, and one of the speakers Thursday night will be the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, who spoke at the Chicago meeting where the police made several arrests. It is said he will tell "how the police incited riot" at Chicago.

This and other recent events, including the refusal of the Government to grant passports to American delegates to the Stockholm Socialist conference, will be discussed, and the ultimate aim is to establish a clearing house for pacifist activity. The nonconscriptionists on June 4 will hold a mass meeting at which mothers and sons are expected to be heard in opposition to conscription. Among the speakers scheduled are Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and Leonard D. Abbott, president of the National Free Speech League.

The American Union Against Militarism claims it has the names of 22,000 conscientious objectors, but says it is seeking only to help them and not to make more. It has named a committee to attempt to unify the antimilitarism and conscription repeal organizations, of which there are about 10 in this city.

Meanwhile the police and the Home Defense League are ready to deal with any disturbances that may arise. A local committee is planning a patriotic observance of registration day, and all doubts as to the legality of the proclamation by Governor Edge of New Jersey, fixing June 5 as a legal holiday, were removed today, when he issued a supplementary order fixing the day as one of religious observance.

MR. HUGHES FOR A WORLD COURT

What Is Needed, He Tells Foreign Relations Conference, Is True Body of International Law and Means to Enforce It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—World organization for the preservation of peace drawn along lines of international justice after the crushing of German militarism was the theme of the opening session of the conference on foreign relations at Long Beach by the Academy of Political Science, on Monday evening. Nicholas Murray Butler said the conference was only the beginning of a campaign of education which would continue until there was throughout the United States what he called "an international mind."

Charles Evans Hughes delivered a lengthy address, in which he stated that the chief concern of the world at this time was to establish the foundations of international justice. "If the world is to be made safe for democracy," he said, "it must be a world in which the nations recognize and maintain the supremacy of law. We had thought that we had entered upon a period which was to have as its chief distinction the development of international law, but this war is in truth the negation of all law. Force decides treaties; detrones law in the interest of expediency; and defying God and man resorts to unspeakable barbarities which mock the boasts of civilization."

"Are we to have a Roman peace—a peace imposed by a dominating State, rising over all, a new empire in which the only law shall be its will? Or, is there to be a chance for a world where each state, small and great, shall stand secure in its equality, its independence, its integrity; where compacts between nations are not illusory; where mutual rights and duties are acknowledged and respected; where rules for international intercourse and instrumentalities for the peaceful settlement of international controversies are developed and maintained; where force becomes the servant of the law and not its master? This is the real issue. America's entrance into this war should assure the answer to these questions."

"The fundamental need is the development of a true body of international law. The international conference should be recognized as an institution, as the essential organ of international expression in stating and developing international law. Not only should there be conferences at fixed intervals, but provision should be made for the important work pending the conferences by which their labors will be facilitated and directed."

"If we can provide means for the development of the requisite body of law, we may look to the establishment of an international court of justice, as distinguished from plans for the settlement of international disputes through arbitration. We desire to establish international justice, not merely facilities for compromise or diplomatic adjustment. We wish a court of judges, acting in accordance with judicial standards, applying impartially the principles of law, interpreting treaties, conventions and declarations, and thus developing a body of judicial precedents to supplement and complete the work of international conferences, instead of mere arbitrators embracing those who may have been chosen to represent one side or the other."

"The purposes, when this war is ended, will reach beyond the function of law and the aim will be, in every practicable way, to provide safeguards against the recurrence of war. Proposals have been made both in England and in this country that the signatory powers shall jointly use, forthwith, their economic forces against any of their number that refuses to submit any question which arises to an international judicial tribunal or council of conciliation before issuing an ultimatum or threatening war. They shall follow this by the joint use of their military forces against that nation if it actually proceeds to make war or invades another's territory. This proposal has been the subject of vigorous debate. It has, however, drawn to its support a considerable body of opinion because of the well founded belief that something must be attempted in the way of international organization to safeguard rights granted by treaties and conventions, to make effective the rules of international law, and so far as possible, to prevent acts of aggression."

Oscar S. Straus of the Public Serv-

ice Commission was chairman of the second session this morning, the topic being "The Need of Better Machinery for International Obligations." The addresses scheduled were: "Democratic Control of Diplomatic Relations," Domicio Da Gama, Ambassador from Brazil; "Effect of Censorship in International Relations," Frederick Roy Martin, assistant manager of the Associated Press; Henry A. Wise Wood and John Temple Graves. Discussion led by Paul C. Kellogg of the "Survey" and Frank H. Simonds. The topic this afternoon will be "Attitude of the United States Toward World Organization," with James Byrne, regent of the University of the State of New York, as chairman. John Bassett Moore will discuss "International Arbitration." W. I. Hall, professor of history at Swarthmore, will talk on "World Court." Alpheus Snow of Washington will have for his subject "International Legislation and Administration," and discussion will be led by Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture Society and Dr. Samuel T. Dunster, secretary of the World's Court League. Former Governor Simeon Baldwin of Connecticut will also speak.

"The Democratic Ideal in International Relations; What the United States Stands For" will be tonight's topic, and the speakers will be Walter L. Fisher, former Secretary of the Interior; former Representative Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, United States Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, Bainbridge Colby, Gen. Peter Meldrim of Savannah, Ga., Moorfield Storey of Boston and St. George Tucker.

CLASSES CLOSE AT HARVARD FOR YEAR

Classes close at Harvard today for the present academic year. Following the holiday tomorrow, in all departments of the university, the final examinations will commence and continue through June 16. On account of the absence of many students in various branches of military service there will be the smallest attendance at the final examinations for many years. The students who left the university early were given special examinations. Tomorrow is the last day on which students may apply for scholarships for next year.

Commencement week exercises will open on Sunday June 17, with the baccalaureate sermon in Appleton Chapel by President Lowell. Phi Beta Kappa Day will be observed on Monday, class day on Tuesday, a review of the Harvard Regiment to supplant the annual Harvard-Yale baseball game on Wednesday, and commencement on Thursday morning. The commencement exercises have been transferred from the Stadium to Sanders Theater.

The commencement speakers have been selected as follows: Representing the graduate schools, Ralph Little Boas, Brown, 1908, of Walla Walla, Wash., and Ernest Otto Schreiner, Jr., George Washington University, 1910, of Washington, D. C.; senior class, Charles L. Sherman of Newport, R. I., and Walter Silz of Cleveland.

CHESTNUT HILL HORSE SHOW

Funds from the fourteenth annual Chestnut Hill open air horse show, to be held tomorrow on the grounds of the Longwood Cricket Club, are to be given to war charities. The horse show committee has decided to devote half the proceeds to the Blue Cross Society in England for the protection and welfare of horses. The show will begin at 10 o'clock and will continue until 6:30 p. m., with an intermission for a flag raising and lunch. The exhibit will include these entries: L. B. Liggett, Commander; Richard Saltontall, Checkers; Miss Andrea Adie, Lady Maryheart; George S. West, Christmas; Miss Amy Feabody, Esquire; Harry L. Burrage, Ace of Spades; Miss Constance Moras, Polliu; Lawrence Hemenway, Sofia; A. Henry Higginson, Hermanus, and Edwin S. Webster, Charm.

BOTH STEEL AND WOODEN SHIPS

General Goethals Will Be Given Free Rein in the Construction of an Emergency Merchant Fleet for the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House has sent to conference the Senate amendment to the \$750,000,000 ship construction appropriation of the Urgent Deficiency Bill eliminating a provision which would authorize the President to direct the fleet corporations general manager to carry out the provisions of the bill. Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriations Committee stated that the difference between Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board, and Major-General Goethals, manager of the board's emergency fleet corporation, over the wooden ship building campaign of the board, have been cleared away, and construction of both wooden and steel ships will begin soon.

Mr. Fitzgerald read portions of the report of secret hearings of the Appropriations Committee to show members of the House that there were no vital differences between the two officials and that representations to the contrary were inaccurate. Mr. Fitzgerald said that there was no reason to fear that any dissension would arise later that might impair the effectiveness of the organization.

Major-General Goethals returned from New York to Washington yesterday and announced that the corporation had let contracts for 24 more wooden ships and six steel barges.

It was said authoritatively that General Goethals will be given a free rein in the shipbuilding program and that there will be no interference from the board. Shipbuilding will be put entirely in his hands and the board will exercise its other functions as prescribed in the law creating it. Operation of the fleet therefore will be in the hands of the board.

General Goethals has accepted proposals by the United States Steel Corporation and the Lackawanna Steel & Iron Company to turn out 3,000,000 tons of steel shipping in 18 months and will let contracts for wooden vessels as fast as builders come forward with facilities for building them.

The wooden contracts announced on Monday call for 16 vessels to be constructed by the Sloan Ship Yards Corporation of Seattle, Wash.; four by the Grays Harbor Motorship Corporation of Aberdeen, Wash., and four by the Coast Shipbuilding Company of Portland, Ore. The six steel barges will be built by the Skinner & Eddy Corporation of Seattle.

NATIONAL ANTHEM FOR UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although "The Star-Spangled Banner" has been mentioned quite generally of late as the national anthem of the United States, it has not yet reached that distinction officially. A resolution has been introduced in Congress with the purpose of making "The Star-Spangled Banner" the legal anthem of the country, but no further action on the measure has yet been taken.

AUTO DRIVER ARRESTED

MANCHESTER, Mass.—John Daniels of Beverly Farms was arrested on a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor yesterday when the automobile he was driving crashed into an electric light pole. Later he was admitted to bail in \$200 bonds.

Help Your Country and Make Money for Yourself

Uncle Sam must have the money QUICKLY to build thousands of food and munition-carrying ships, to raise, equip and maintain an army of 1,000,000 men; to give us a smashing big navy—in short, to enable our country to carry on its share of the great war for the FREEDOM OF THE WORLD.

YOU can do YOUR part by lending the Government some of your savings. Invest now in one or more of the Liberty Loan Bonds. You will be helping yourself while you help your country. The bonds pay 3½ per cent interest and are as good as gold. There is an easy payment plan. For example, if you want to buy one of the \$50 bonds, you can make your payments at this bank, as follows:

2% when you buy the bond	\$ 1.00
18% on June 28, 1917	9.00
20% on July 30, 1917	10.00
30% on Aug. 15, 1917	15.00
30% on Aug. 30, 1917	15.00
	\$50.00

The bonds will be dated June 15, 1917, and will run for 30 years, when the Government will repay the principal. Twice a year the owner will receive interest at the rate of 3½ per cent a year.

Come in and let us help you to help yourself, your country and humanity.

Liberty Loan Booth—Main Floor Center

L. S. Plaut

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

George Bernard Co.

CLEARANCE SALE

Gowns For street, restaurant dinner, dance, nets, satins, velvets and net. Formerly \$95 to \$150. 35 to 75

Suits Smart tailored, in navy, tan, checks, of exquisite materials. Formerly \$95 to \$125. 35 to 45

Coats For street or motor, in velours and glove skin cloth. Regularly \$75 to \$125. 30 to 75

Hats All the newest and smartest shapes. Were \$20 to \$35. Now 5 to 10

673 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

GAINS MADE BY WOMEN'S CAUSE

British Writer Summarizes Progress of the Suffrage Movement All Over the World During the Period of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In an interesting article published in "Votes for Women" and entitled "Suffrage Victories During the War," Miss Sheepshanks, hon. secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, summarizes the gains made in the cause of woman's suffrage during the war by countries all over the world. Although at the outbreak of the war, she writes, it seemed to many suffragists inevitable that their emancipation would be still further delayed and postponed, and that no progress would be made and no propaganda carried on in face of the calamity that had fallen upon Europe, nevertheless, the last two years have shown greater gains for the cause than any previous years in the history of the movement. In the United States there is a movement of such force and extent that nothing can hinder the speedy enfranchisement of all its women. In the autumn of 1914 the two states of Nevada and Montana voted on a referendum for full equal suffrage, thus making 12 suffrage states and one territory (Alaska)—amounting to one-half the area of the United States, in which women enjoy full citizen rights. In 1915 a vigorous campaign was held in the Eastern States (New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New Jersey) which was not successful, but which revealed an unprecedented advance in favor of the women's cause. In 1916 women's suffrage was officially adopted in the program of every one of the great political parties. In the autumn a momentous and closely contested presidential election brought still further evidence of the power wielded by American women voters, American politicians proclaiming that the women of the West decided the election. In 1917 North Dakota, Indiana, and Ohio won the presidential suffrage by a vote in their State legislatures. Another striking success for women, continues the article, is the election of Miss Rankin, of Montana, to the United States Congress. This is the first time that a woman has taken her seat in the sovereign parliament of a great power.

In Canada within the last 14 months five great provinces have enfranchised women—Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Ontario. In Nova Scotia the bill giving full suffrage to women and the right to practice the law passed its second reading unanimously on March 22. In all these cases the vote has been won only for the provincial legislatures and not for the Dominion Parliament.

In Yucatan, Mexico, two women's congresses have been held, at which programs of social and educational reform have been adopted; and the American press reports that the new constitution enfranchises independent women workers.

Turning now to Europe, says Miss Sheepshanks, we find great progress in Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Holland. In Russia we hear that women are to vote with men in the election of the Constituent Assembly; and from this real universal suffrage will probably follow. Denmark enfranchised its women in June, 1915, as did Iceland, with an age limit which is to be lowered at each registration. In both countries women are eligible as members of Parliament. The amendment to the Constitution embodying these reforms was suspended on the outbreak of war, then taken up again by a compromise between the parties, in order, as was said, "to strengthen the country in these dangerous times by uniting men and women as citizens, able with all their powers to serve their country."

Finland, the first European country to enfranchise women, and the only one in which women sit in Parliament, elected 24 women M. P.'s in 1916. Norway, where every woman has a vote, and where women are eligible to sit in Parliament, threw open the rank of cabinet minister to women in 1915. This move was appropriately initiated by the Minister of Justice! Women sit on the joint Scandinavian commission, which is drawing up reformed marriage laws for Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The Netherlands is doing its best to catch up with Scandinavia, and the insuperable obstacle of the old Constitution has now been removed. In September, 1915, the project of amending the Constitution, dropped since the war, was revived. Dutch suffragists immediately demanded full equal voting rights with men, and presented a petition with over 160,000 signatures. The Government did not include actual woman suffrage in its bill, but proposed to remove the constitutional obstacles to the introduction of woman suffrage. At the same time it is proposed to make women eligible to sit in Parliament. In its explanatory memorandum, the Government argued strongly for full woman suffrage, practically encouraging the introduction of a woman suffrage bill, though

unwilling to jeopardize the other reforms contained in its amended Constitution by including women. This project has been passed, but before it can come into force there must be a general election, and it must pass again by a two-thirds majority in a joint session of both houses. Then, comments the writer, we may enjoy the quaint spectacle of women members of the Dutch Parliament, for whom only men may vote!

MORE RECRUITS WANTED TO TRAIN IN AERONAUTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second class in the Government schools of military aeronautics matriculated on Monday. This second increment of 150 men brings the number of students now training for flying up to approximately 300. The students are apportioned to the six schools, situated at the universities of Texas, California, Illinois and Ohio, and Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Men are still needed for these schools, as a new class will be admitted each week. In order to apply for a commission in the aviation section of the Signal Corps it is necessary to write the aeronautical officer of the nearest department headquarters or to the personal section, Signal Corps, Washington, D. C. A blank will be sent to the applicant, and if he seems a satisfactory candidate he will receive a notice to appear before an examining board. If he succeeds in meeting the physical, mental and moral requirements, he will be enlisted and sent to one of the Army schools of military aeronautics for an eight weeks' course. After graduation he will be sent to one of the aviation schools for training in flying. As soon as the recruit passes the flying tests he will receive a commission in the aviation section of the Signal Corps of the Army.

MODEL GARDENS IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The campaign of the San Francisco County Council of Defense for increasing the food supply includes the establishing of about 30 model gardens to be scattered throughout the city, each garden, in charge of an expert, to serve as a school of instruction for the people in its neighborhood who wish to cultivate garden plots.

The first model garden has already been established and according to those in charge of the project the indications are that a large number of people throughout the city will engage in the work of back-yard farming. Over \$3000 was raised by popular subscription for establishing these model gardens.

CANADIAN TARIFF REVISION IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A delegation from the Dominion Council of Agriculture waited upon the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden and asked for a radical revision of the tariff. They want a 50 per cent increase in the British preference and 10 per cent additional each year until free trade shall have been established with the mother country. The farmers' organizations also ask that the reciprocity pact of 1911 be accepted, free natural products, free implements, a general reduction of the tariff and provincial autonomy on prohibition, preventing the import as well as the sale of liquor in prohibition provinces. The Premier promised the memorial should be considered.

GEORGIA PLANS DRAFT FESTIVALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Harris has called upon the people of Georgia to set aside June 5—Registration Day—as a special holiday and a day for a great patriotic campaign. In the same proclamation the Governor calls upon the sheriffs, who are chairmen of the county boards of registration, urging them to appoint committees to plan a festival at each registration precinct in accordance with the desires of the State Council of Defense and the Secretary of War.

NEW BERNARD PLAY IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—At the Gymnase there is a new play by Tristan Bernard, called "Le Volonte de l'Homme," a comedy of temperament, written round a man, his wife, his child, and his child's governess, also an obliging friend who helps him out of his predicament at last. The too attractive governess is played by Mlle. Jane Renouard, the vacillating hero is played by M. Signoret, M. Lefaur plays the friend, M. Guyon plays the father-in-law, and Mme. Marie Marilly plays the wife.

PAYMASTER EXAMINATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has announced that the age limits for the new draft war army—21 to 30 years, inclusive—would be followed in appointing assistant paymasters in the Naval Coast Defence Reserve. Competitive examinations will be held for these places at navy yards and stations June 1.

CITIZENS' WAR BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A Citizens' War Board of Chicago has been formed with Harry A. Wheeler, first president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at its head.

LANGUAGE STUDY STARTS CONTEST

Milwaukee Teachers Differ on Subject of Teaching German in City Schools—Called German Propaganda in Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The fight against the curriculum of the Milwaukee schools providing that German be taught throughout the first eight grades, continues despite the action of the Principals Association in voting to postpone until after the war the question of revision. Teachers who are strongly patriotic are declaring through the press that the German lessons are designed to promote German Kultur to the detriment of a proper regard for American ways and institutions and a right understanding of American history.

One teacher writes concerning the Third Book, compiled by three Milwaukee teachers for use in the seventh and eighth grades, as follows: "There you have the results of teaching German in the grades, in a nutshell."

"First, to give the plastic minds of young Americans a biased view of American history. The life of von Steuben is given equal prominence with the life of Washington, while no mention is made of Lafayette, Pulaski, or Kosciuszko, or even of the Hessians! We also find the biography of Carl Schurz taking equal rank with that of Abraham Lincoln, while General Herkimer is represented as deserting credit for the surrender of Burgoyne. The 'Kaiser Proclamation zu Versailles' is more graphically pictured than the signing of the Declaration of Independence. In the 'Translations' we read the astonishing statement: 'The Americans won the battle of Monmouth through the courage of a German woman!'"

"Second, to inspire the coming citizens of our great republic with the ideals of Prussian militarism by picturing the glory and triumphs of Frederick the Great, Bismarck and the Franco-Prussian War, even the triumph of the ancient Germans over the Romans. The book abounds in warlike stories, poems, legends, many of its selections fairly reeking with gore. One picture, 'Der Todeskampf der Burgunden,' is simply nauseating. Is this teaching consistent with the pacifism preached by our hyphenated citizens at the present time."

"Third, to aid the Pan-Germanic propaganda, as the closing paragraph of the introduction so plainly implies—encouragement received from all sides, even from Germany. This latter aim is ably carried out by the teachers, one of whom I overheard instructing my own class in the superiority of the German language over the English!"

The writer, whose name is withheld for obvious reasons, but whose good faith in writing the letter is absolutely vouched for, appeals to the taxpayers of the city to stop the expenditure of \$130,000 annually "to help the German propaganda against your own country."

NEW CANADIAN MACE FROM LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian ministers brought from London with them the new mace, which replaces the original mace of the Canadian House of Commons, destroyed in the great fire of 15 months ago. The new mace was the gift of Sir Charles Wakefield, the Lord Mayor of London and the two sheriffs of London, G. A. Touche, M. P., and S. G. Sheard, M. P. It is designed on similar lines to the mace in the British House of Commons. A resolution of acceptance and appreciation was moved by Sir Robert Borden and seconded by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

THOUSANDS OF FARMS IN TEXAS COWLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TEXARKANA, Ark.—More than 92,000 farms in Texas are without a cow, 164,000 without a hog and more than 60,000 without poultry, according to a report read before a convention of farmers of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma here. At the same time, he reported, Texas annually exports \$10,000,000 worth of butter and \$52,000,000 worth of meats. The farmers adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture to aid in the introduction of corn and cotton seed meal as a substitute for flour in European countries.

CANADIAN ROADS ASK RATE ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—There is an application before the Dominion Railway Commissioners for an advance of 15 per cent in freight and passenger rates, the contention being that operating costs, such as fuel, labor and maintenance materials, have greatly increased in price. The change is to apply to everything except coal, on which an increase of 15 cents a ton is asked east of Ft. William.

TUFTS STUDENTS PROPOSE COMMONS

MEDFORD, Mass.—The subject of a "commons" or college eating room at Tufts College is one which, owing to the increasing cost of food, is being much discussed by the student body at the present time. The idea was

started by an editorial in the Tufts Weekly, the official organ of the undergraduate, in which the maintenance of a "commons" modeled after those at Brown, Dartmouth and Massachusetts Agricultural College was proposed.

At present the question of the commons is handled in the main indifferently by the various fraternities and clubs of the college, a method that up till now has proved satisfactory. Lately, however, owing to the increased cost of raw food products, and the enlistments of students in various branches of Government service, the food question has become acute. Already two of the fraternities, reduced in membership 60 per cent, have combined for their meals, while another has given up the serving of food and discharged its steward.

President Bumpus said yesterday that the faculty has not yet taken up the project of a "commons." He said the matter would require serious thought.

PANAMA ASKS MONEY TO PROTECT CANAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Panama has proposed that the United States advance \$10,000,000 for immediate construction of strategic roads and railways as a step in proper defense of the Panama Canal zone in the world war. The sum would in effect be an advance on account of the \$250,000 a year which the United States is to pay to Panama in perpetuity under the canal treaty.

The cost of the works would be shared equally by the United States and Panama and the construction would be done with Panama Canal equipment and by American engineers. The plan has been proposed by the Panama War Mission now here, which has advanced it as one by which the canal and Panama territory may be effectively defended.

STEPS TO INCREASE FOOD IN PANAMA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—A movement to increase the local output of food is under way, stimulated by the initiative of President Valdes.

Lack of capital for undertaking the work heretofore has prevented agricultural production on a large scale, though the commanding general of the United States forces, Brigadier-General Plummer, as well as United States Minister Price, has endorsed the idea very heartily.

HAWAII PRESS AIDS FOOD COMMISSIONERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Cooperation of the press of Honolulu has been pledged to the Territorial Food Commission recently appointed by Governor Pinkham to control and conserve the food supplies of the territory. A meeting was recently held by the commission, at which the editors of English, Japanese, Portuguese and Korean papers were present.

MR. BRACKETT TO BE GUEST

The Boston Dining Club will tender a complimentary dinner to former Gov. John Q. A. Brackett, who is to enter public life as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, at the Hotel Somerset, Tuesday evening, June 5. Governor McCall and former governors and lieutenant-governors are expected to speak. Samuel L. Powers will be toastmaster.

NEW YORK'S NAVY WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Navy Week in this city resulted in the enlistment of 267 for the Navy as compared with 395 in the previous week. At least another week is said to be needed before New York's quota of 2000 can be filled. The number is about 300 short.

CITY LAND FOR POTATOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—One hundred and sixty acres of municipally-owned land, reserved for park purposes, are being planted in potatoes and grain this spring to increase crop production.

PERSONAL TAX PROBLEM RAISED

Declaration of Tangible Property Criticized by Officials Who Say Segregation Would Have Shown Larger Results

Declaration of tangible personal property, such as household goods, jewelry, automobiles, cash in hand, tools, professional libraries and the like, as made before the Board of Assessors of Boston this year, would have been more effective in the opinion of many city officials had the assessors been obliged to segregate, or separate, the different items, so that the total figures would show how much cash, household goods, jewelry, the citizens really did say they possessed. As it is, the assessors merely return a lump sum total of the tangible property the citizens were obliged to declare this year before the municipal authorities.

The operation of the new income tax law made this statement before the assessors necessary to escape double taxation. The assessors, under the law, would have rated all taxpayers as they had been rated last year, when they were taxed on income and tangible personal property by municipal authorities. Then the new law went into operation, and to prevent double taxation all property owners were required to make two returns; one to the State of intangible property, or incomes from stocks and bonds, and the other to the municipality of visible, personal or tangible property.

Certain changes are favored by Mayor Curley in the tangible personal property taxation law. The Mayor believes that itemization of the returns of the taxpayers to the assessors would prove of assistance in the getting of more adequate returns. When a man knows that the assessors are going to add his statements of his tools or library, cash, household goods, automobile and the like together, and give him a lump sum rating, it is thought that he is more apt to avoid a close valuation of his possessions.

Mayor Curley freely said that he had no doubt the returns made on jewelry, for instance, would prove to be far short of the real value of this form of luxury. The Mayor said that he believed the taxes should be assessed more as against luxuries than other forms of property.

The levying of taxes on household furniture, including library, pictures, statuary, pianos, silver, plate and the like, is something that Mayor Curley would eliminate from the tangible property law. He believes the law should be so framed as to induce men to furnish and adorn their homes to make them places of compelling attraction and that home-adornment should not be taxed.

The Mayor admitted that the assessing of the values of household property was not accurately executed. He spoke of the adjudging of the value of paintings, statuary, tapestries and silverware by the average assistant assessor. He said that some change should be made in the law to permit reasonable adornment of the home and the collection of private libraries without imposing a burdensome tax on the homeowner. The Mayor added: "The jewelry taxation is right. It is a luxury, nothing more, nothing less, and should be paid for. To see the total amount of jewelry declared before the assessors would be an interesting figure. I do not doubt it. It might serve a good purpose, too, to segregate in the totals these returns."

The fact that the segregation of various items of personal estate in the total returns made public by the assessors would indicate quite plainly where absurd valuations are made by the owners or the appraisers, is asserted by other men at City Hall conversant with the facts. While the individual returns are, of course, confidential, the totals would be illuminating. In one large city in the United States the total value of jewelry returned amounted to \$20,000. A few days following the announcement of these absurd figures by the assessors of this city a robbery was committed in that city and it was declared that the jewelry in this case alone amounted in value to \$50,000. Men at City Hall who are conversant with conditions declare that the total

valuation of jewelry in Boston returned to the assessors would be absurdly small if the law made the itemization of this property obligatory. "I don't see of what use itemization of the personal property tax returns would have," said a member of the Board of Assessors discussing this proposition. "It might prove of interest to the newspapers, something like that, but what real good would it serve? No, I do not think it would prove any real guide to the assessors in making their rounds. The city gets the valuation and the total amount of the tax. Itemization of the different totals, such as automobiles, household furniture or jewelry would not help to get in any more taxes. It would make a lot of trouble and would cost the city considerably more money for bookkeeping."

ZIONISTS SUBSCRIBE TO THE LIBERTY LOAN

Zionists last night in their synagogues, temples and in Faneuil Hall, Boston, at services marking the second and last day of the feast of Shabbath, subscribed more than \$40,000 to the Liberty Loan and pledged their allegiance to the Zionist program for the establishment of a Jewish government in Palestine. The meeting in Faneuil Hall had been called by the Zion Association of Boston. The speakers included Isaac Harris, Julius Meyer, Peter M. Leavitt, who presided, Dr. M. M. Eichler, Dr. Ben Zion Mossensohn of Jaffa, Palestine, and Prof. William Ernest Hocking of the department of philosophy at Harvard.

Mr. Harris asked all present to subscribe for Liberty Loan bonds. He said that the Zion Association of Greater Boston would help every one who could not pay the face of the bond to get bonds and pay \$1 a week for a \$50 bond or \$2 a week for a \$100 bond. Dr. Mossensohn spoke on "Palestine as the Homeland"; Professor Hocking of Harvard on "International Ideals and Zionism."

RAILWAYS WANT PAY FOR TRANSFERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If its plan for charging 2 cents for transfers is allowed, the New York Railways Company's revenue will be increased about \$800,000. The company states that for the 10 months of the current year and excluding the extra expenses incident to the strike last fall, it had earned no dividend on its stock, no interest on its 5 per cent adjustment bonds and less than the interest on its 4 per cent bonds. This tendency, it says, unless arrested, means bankruptcy for the property. The company's lines carried 252,000,000 people last year; 165,000,000 without transfers. They believe it fairer to charge 2 cents to those who wish to take the extra trip than raise the fare for those who do not call for transfers.

WEST INDIANS LEAVE FOR BATTLE FRONT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—Three hundred British West Indians left the isthmus for the front in one week recently. They made the first body of troops from Panama to volunteer and actually leave for the war. It is reported that nearly every white canal employee has signified a willingness for active service, but the importance of their work where they are is too great to allow them to go, though a number have reached France and other fronts already, from time to time.

PAGEANT AMONG SAND DUNES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A pageant depicting history in and about the region at the foot of Lake Michigan will be given at Port Chester, Ind., among the Indiana sand dunes tomorrow, in the interest of the movement to save the dunes for a national park. The pageant will be repeated on June 3.

FANEUIL HALL TO BE IMPROVED

Boston City Council Authorizes Mayor to Issue Bonds to Amount of \$68,000 to Expend for Necessary Changes

Work of modernizing the basement, walls, windows, floors and ceilings of Faneuil Hall along the lines proposed a year ago by Ralph Adams Cram and the Boston Society of Architects is to begin at once if the decision of the Boston City Council of yesterday afternoon is acted upon promptly. The council voted to authorize Mayor Curley to issue bonds to the amount of \$68,000 for the proper protection of Faneuil Hall.

The council also authorized the Mayor to issue bonds for \$50,000, the proceeds to be spent in modernizing the construction of the old Quincy Market, and for \$2000 for improvements necessary at the Old State House at the head of State Street.

The council voted the authorization of the proposed loans after the report of the Boston Society of Architects had been submitted. The report objected to the storing in the third floor of Faneuil Hall the many flags, banners, uniforms and tapestries of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. "It should be impossible," says the report, "for any tenant to accumulate in either the first story, the basement story or the attic, such an amount of debris as is at present, existing in all these places in an extreme degree."

The report continues: "It might help matters some if the space outside the junction boxes should be included with wire partitions, preventing boxes and bags from encroaching upon these free areas, and the separation of the unoccupied portions of the attic by a wire partition, in order to prevent the collection of such inflammable litter as has gradually encroached upon this space by the tenancy of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company."

The Council also voted the order appropriating \$200,000 to be expended in acquiring land and buildings, occupied as police headquarters, in Pemberton Square, and \$35,000 for the erection of a new engine house in East Boston. Another order appropriating \$3500 for the construction of tennis courts and the installation of shower baths with lockers at Marine Park, South Boston, was passed.

It was announced by the councilmen that the Committee on Ordinances, comprising the entire membership of the Council, will again hold public hearings on the proposition to grant the freedom of the Boston department one day off duty in every three. The first public hearing for this year on this question, which was last year voted down, will be held on June 14. It is also proposed that the Council hold public hearings to consider the extension of the present building limits in the city of Boston.


Increase of wages from \$8 to \$10 a week was granted the 14 scrub women who work in the Suffolk County Court House and an increase in the salaries of the Supreme and Superior Court officers from \$1700 to \$1900, to become effective Jan. 1.

The Council further amended its ordinances to require the Public Works Department to remove refuse from municipal buildings without cost, instead of charging the city the seven-cent fee for each barrel, as in private buildings. The change becomes effective Feb. 1, 1918.

HAWAII WANTS ALIEN CHINESE AS WORKERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A concurrent resolution requesting Congress to amend existing laws to admit 30,000 alien Chinese to Hawaii for work in the rice fields, passed the House of Representatives recently and was being considered by the Senate.



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PATRIOTIC AND BUSINESS TALKS

Senator Johnson of California to Make Address at St. Louis Convention of Advertising Clubs of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Examination of the program of the thirteenth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, to take place in St. Louis, June 3 to 7, and also of letters of acceptance from prominent speakers, conveys the impression that patriotism will be an important feature of the gathering. It is recognized by officials at headquarters here that business is an essential part of war, and it is the aim of the association to turn all the energies at its command to the use of the country. "Patriotism and business," writes Herbert S. Houston, president of Associated Advertising Clubs, in the June issue of Associated Advertising, "will be the keynote that will sound all the way through the great advertising convention. The truth is that the thousands who will be at the convention will have but a single purpose—that of serving the country and of serving business."

The convention will be opened Sunday, June 3, with an inspirational meeting which will be addressed by Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California. It is known that Senator Johnson reconsidered his first decision with regard to going to St. Louis because he was so impressed with the service the convention would be able to perform—and he wished to do his part. His address, it is announced, will be a patriotic appeal.

It is hoped that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will be able to deliver the closing address. Between these speeches there will be addresses by business men of national renown. The theme—advertising lowers the cost of distribution—will run through all remarks and reports, and it is now understood that it will be turned to patriotic use and significance. "To win the war," says Carl Hunt, editor of Associated Advertising, "we must be economically powerful. Such strength depends on the vitality and usefulness of business. Advertising and business are inseparable; therefore advertising has a legitimate part in our national problem. This was proved when the help of the National Advertising Board—which the Associated Advertising Clubs constituted—was welcomed by Secretary McAdoo in promoting the sale of the Liberty Loan bond issue. Just a few days ago Mr. Houston received the following message from President Wilson:

"May I not congratulate the Associated Advertising Clubs upon their purpose to assist in mobilizing the best thought and promoting greater efficiency in all lines of business in these times of stress and exigency? It would be of the greatest benefit if the convention could be employed to steady business and clear the air of doubts and misgivings in order to make for greater unity of purpose in winning the great war for democracy and civilization."

"What advertising has done for England during the war, and what it is doing and will do for the United States," continued Mr. Hunt, "will be an important feature of the convention. Murray Allison Long, of London, former advertising manager of the London Times and now publisher of Land and Water, will speak on 'What Advertising Has Done for England in the Present War.' John Hart, advertising manager of London Opinion, informs us that an exhibit of British advertising employed to obtain men and money for the prosecution of the war, is on its way. An extensive exhibit of similar Canadian advertising will also be shown at St. Louis."

"On Monday, June 4, Mr. Houston will address the convention, and the inspiration of his address will be the position this country has taken with regard to the war."

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNAL KITCHENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England.—Liverpool is now considering the question of following the example of several other cities in England and Ireland, such as Bradford and Dublin, in establishing communal kitchens to meet the difficulties arising from the present restrictions with regard to the purchase and preparation of food. These kitchens are in no way charitable institutions, but simply common cooking centers at which those who so desire may obtain their food ready cooked to take home with them, with a minimum of expenditure of money, fuel, labor and trouble. Similar experiments have been tried in the past, notably in France, with great success.

Liverpool has ready at hand a number of sources of supply for the equipment of several of these centers. It has been proposed that use might be made of the large steam cooking pans on board some of the big American liners which are not at present being used for carrying passengers, and which might be temporarily brought ashore. There are three poor law institutions with a surplus of cooking accommodation at certain times of day. It has been estimated that between 12,000 and 15,000 meals might be supplied daily from them on the communal kitchen basis. Similar use might be made of the kitchens in the various hospitals in the city, without interfering with the patients' meals. The kitchens supplying meals

for school children under the Education Committee and some in the artisan dwellings under the control of the Housing Committee might also, it has been proposed, be used in addition for the purposes of the communal kitchens, if the scheme is carefully organized.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Lord Faber, who presided over a recent meeting in support of the adoption of the recommendations of the speaker's conference, is a recent convert to woman suffrage. At one time he was one of the vice-presidents of Lord Cromer's committee, and took an active part in opposing votes for women. Lord Faber is senior partner in Beckett's Bank, Leeds, and is chairman of the daily newspaper, the Yorkshire Post. He is also a director of the London & North-Western Railway. Lord Faber was raised to the peerage in 1905.

Charles Dana Gibson, who guides the subcommittee on art of the National Publicity Bureau, in Washington, which George Creel heads, is one of the best-known illustrators in the United States. He created the "Gibson Girl" who, for many seasons, has been the model for periodicals and books whose makers he served. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and has a more than national reputation by reason of his books, "Sketches in London" and "Sketches in Egypt." His best satirical work for home consumption has been preserved in "The Education of Mr. Pipp," "The Americans," and "The Social Ladder." As a satirist Mr. Gibson is far from mordant. As a draftsman he is one of the best black-and-white workers in the country. A few years ago he formally announced that he was done with "black and white," and would henceforth work exclusively in oils. But he repented, and is now back at his old work.

Henry Howard, who will act as directing officer in Boston recruiting for the United States Shipping Board, is a well-known business leader of the city, and is prominent in the manufacture of chemicals, and conspicuous for his interest in marine affairs. Navigation has always been a matter of interest with him, showing itself in the ownership and sailing of racing craft. His ancestors were of the old Yankee skipper folk. Marblehead was the residence of one of his forebears, John Howard by name, who fought with General John Glover in the Revolution. Mr. Howard, of late years, has been conspicuous in civic reform movements, serving for a season on the Public Utilities Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and on the commission which shaped the Workmen's Compensation Act now on the statute books of Massachusetts. He is much interested in the problem of housing of workers, and as such has assisted in creating the Boston Dwelling House Company. On the Council of National Defense he is serving on the committee which provides acids for the munitions supply. He is head of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, and a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This institution is to cooperate with the United States Shipping Board in training the officers whom Mr. Howard will recruit.

Sherman Leland Whipple, who has been agreed upon, by the various factions of the radical wing of the coming Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts, as their candidate for presiding officer, recently won national fame by his service as counsel for the congressional committee charged with the responsibility of inquiring into the alleged leakage of financial news through members of the Cabinet and persons near the President. Mr. Whipple is known to the legal profession of the country mainly as one of the most expert of trial lawyers, and it is in this field rather than in the realm of juridical reform and constitutional history that he has won his reputation. On the other hand, though much employed in behalf of large aggregations of capital, he has never allowed the fact to check him in his outspoken advocacy of popular, democratic causes, and in caustic condemnation of the shortcomings of his own profession, viewed in the light of civic obligations. He is a graduate of Yale and of the Yale Law School. He has been the Democratic Party's candidate for high appointive offices in Massachusetts, but never, until the recent election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, has there been an opportunity to test his popularity with voters.

On Monday, June 4, Mr. Houston will address the convention, and the inspiration of his address will be the position this country has taken with regard to the war."

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Foreign Office has given notice that from Monday, April 30, all persons traveling to the United States of America, must have their passports viséed by a United States diplomatic or consular officer. Persons residing in London and neighborhood should obtain the visé from the Consul-General for the United States of America, 18, Cavendish Square, W. 1.

Jews in Military Schools. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. PARIS, France.—The news comes from Petrograd that Jews will, in future, be permitted to enter the military schools, which heretofore have been closed against them. Three hundred students from the University of Moscow have just been admitted to the special military training school in that city.

GOLD COAST CONTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the Government of the Gold Coast has received from the Aborigines Rights Protection Society a further sum of £1500 which has been subscribed locally for the purchase of a second aeroplane to be presented to the Royal Flying Corps.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Translations are from the Spanish specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Discussing a union of telegraph lines in the southern section of South America, El Mercurio (Valparaiso, Chile), March 24, says in part:

"It is understood that the Ecuador director of telegraphs has sent a note to the chiefs of the telegraph service of South American countries proposing the unification of all the lines in the southern part of the continent. Concerning this proposition, it is to be recalled, a report was sent by Senator Cifuentes, Chilean Director of Telegraphs, to the Minister of Foreign Relations in January, 1913, concerning the agreement of Chile to the resolution agreed upon by the Bolivian Congress in Caracas in 1911. In this report the director said that everything that could be done to facilitate communications between the different countries would be a work of the greatest benefit for Chile. In the congress mentioned, a telegraph union was agreed upon between Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru."

The article then discusses the considerations dealt with in that convention. Quoting the report of Senator Cifuentes, it says: "Calculating in a general way that the number of telegrams which are exchanged between any two countries will be about the same, it can be said that the compensation taken care of; but undoubtedly the countries farthest removed from one another will get the greatest benefit, and the middle countries will be overburdened by the handling of the messages from the far-removed countries. I fear just this, that this inequality can bring about a break in the agreement after the service has continued for some time during which the countries which are obliged to give a free service can feel the weight of this burden. This disadvantage could be done away with, at least in large part, once all the South American republics should be united, since, in this event, the service would attain a more or less equal balance."

"For our part, we are inclined to this sense of the situation. However, telegraph communication with Peru, by way of Sama has been renewed, and it is to be hoped that all South American countries can be united by respectively signing contracts for a telegraph system. Such communication is of national value for all these countries. It draws close the bonds of friendship and simplifies many matters of accounting. To reach this result it is only necessary to have radio telegrams excluded and to give a guarantee for the use of particular undertakings in certain zones where there is no public telegraph system."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Why Decide It Now?

ST. PAUL DISPATCH.—The little group of malcontents who vainly tried to defeat the declaration of war and later the passage of the Selective Draft Bill have succeeded in pushing through the Senate a resolution which provides that conscription shall cease four months after the war ends. It is to be hoped that the House will not add its indorsement to this resolution. If it does make this mistake, we trust President Wilson will be wise and courageous enough to veto the measure. Why not leave this feature alone until it is considered in connection with our permanent military policy? Why lay down a rule which should be considered only in conjunction with a permanent national policy? Is this move in opposition to the adopted principle of universal service? Proponents of universal service believe that it has features to commend it other than military necessity. They believe that conscription makes for democracy, that it will promote patriotism and set a hotter fire burning under the American melting pot, a fire that will weld our racially divided elements into an American citizenship that no hyphen can sever. These arguments will hold good just as much after the war as at any other time. But there is one more reason of even greater potency. That is preparedness. The United States has had a taste of unpreparedness and found it thoroughly humiliating. In the future we must be prepared. And universal service is the only fair method of sharing this burden.

Florida's Money in Potatoes

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—A generation ago the pine-tree-covered land of Florida was generally considered unproductive. One could have had a quarter section of it almost anywhere for the asking. All that was required by the Government was that the settler remain on it and improve a part of it for a specified time, but there were a few who considered it worth their while. In some sections of the State there were islands of heavy loam known as "hammocks" on which almost anything could be grown, but these were few and far between. The pine-tree lands went begging for a long time until finally large areas were sold to investors for relatively small amounts to get them on the tax books, if for no other reason. For a time orange growing was looked upon as the only promising agricultural investment in the State. Those who considered themselves fortunate enough to secure possession of a piece of "hammock" land where transportation facilities could be secured, tried growing early vegetables for the Northern market, with some degree of success. Tomatoes and eggplant were the favorite crops, but these often failed because of climatic changes. But now Florida suddenly looms to the front as a potato-growing State. Florida potatoes are in our markets at the present time, retailing at from 15 to 18 cents a quart. Florida farmers are getting

\$4.40 a bushel for their output. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, one neighborhood of which Hastings is the center, shipped in one day last week 86 carloads of potatoes. A total of 110 carloads was shipped from the entire State on the same day, the total value of the various shipments being placed at \$197,230. From other sources it is reported that experimental shipments have been diverted from Jacksonville to Europe with the hope of obtaining a still better price than that obtained in the Northern market.

TRAINING CAMP VACANCIES TO STAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has announced that vacancies in the officers' training camps, resulting from the withdrawal of candidates for commission or for any other reason, will not be filled.

A considerable number at each of the 13 camps have dropped out because they proved unsuited to military life, and there has been a rush of applicants to fill the gaps. The department holds, however, that the first two weeks of the training course are essential and will hold all applicants up for the second series of camps to be started when the first series has completed its work. It is regarded as too great a handicap on the whole force, as well as individually, to have men enter now and attempt to catch up.

KING HONORS SENHOR COSTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADRID, Spain.—When Senhor Afonso Costa, Portuguese Finance Minister, was recently in Madrid, King Alfonso conferred a decoration upon him, this being the first awarded to a Portuguese notability since the neighboring State adopted the republican form of government. Senhor Vasconcellos, the Portuguese Minister to Spain, has now called upon the Premier, and thanked him for the attention bestowed upon Senhor Costa, while in Madrid, and also for the decoration which His Majesty was pleased to grant him.

SENIORS NOT TO GIVE CLASS BALL

University of Pittsburgh to Depart From Long-Standing Custom—the Commencement Address by James M. Beck

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—James Montgomerie Beck of New York, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States from 1900 to 1903, will deliver the commencement address at the University of Pittsburgh on Wednesday morning, June 13. The commencement plans will be changed very little on account of the war. Few of the students have gone into military service and those who have volunteered are not expected to be called out until later.

The exercises of commencement week will begin with the baccalaureate sermon by Chancellor Samuel Black McCormick in the First United Presbyterian Church, Sunday morning, June 10. The alumni banquet, the last function of the week, will be the evening of commencement day. The seniors have voted not to hold a class ball this June. This will be a departure from a long standing custom.

The summer term of the University of Pittsburgh will begin on Monday, July 2, and continue for eight weeks, or until Saturday, Aug. 25. Courses will be offered in the college, graduate school and schools of economics, education, engineering and mines. Classes in engineering and mining will begin on June 18, two weeks before the regular summer school opening. Young men of draft age who are not called to the colors immediately are expected to try to shorten their stay in school in hope that they may be graduated before going to the army. Almost 200 different courses are offered. The summer faculty includes almost 100 names.

Washington University

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Chancellor Hall of Washington University, St. Louis, has just announced that the convocation address during commencement week next month will be delivered by Prof. Herbert Lockwood Willett of the Department of Semitic Languages and Literature, Chicago University. The baccalaureate sermon

will be preached by the Rt. Rev. Frederick F. Johnson, D. D., bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Missouri, of St. Louis. The convocation address will be delivered June 14, and will deal with the university and the nation.

BATTLESHIP REPLICA RECRUITING STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There has been constructed in Union Square a huge wooden replica of a United States battleship, 200 feet long and 40 feet beam, as an impetus to recruiting for the naval and marine service. The ship will be christened the U. S. S. Recruit on Memorial Day by Mayor Mitchell, under the direction of whose Committee on National Defense it was built, and it will serve as the headquarters in the New York district for the United States recruiting forces.

The Recruit will also serve for instruction purposes as well as for headquarters of recruiting officials and the place from which information in regard to recruiting will hereafter emanate. She has waiting rooms for applicants, shower baths, examination rooms and machine guns, which will be manned by regular gun crews giving instructions.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR RAILROAD SERVICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Grammar school graduates have an opportunity these days to enter the railroad service and rise rapidly, is the view of E. L. King, superintendent of telegraph for the Southern Pacific Company. "Wartime conditions have brought about a tremendous demand for transportation facilities. This demand will continue long after the war closes, because of the period of reconstruction and rehabilitation that will follow," he says.

"To meet the problem of securing trained railroad men, and developing them for responsible positions, the Southern Pacific Company has established in San Francisco an 'agency school' under Superintendent of Telegraph King, where an apprenticeship course in railroad work is given, and the student at the same time is paid while learning. The plan is proving highly successful. Half the time is spent in the classroom, and the balance in actual station work. Railroad telegraphy and all the duties of a station agent are taught. Officials of the company lecture to the students on all phases of the transportation question."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

F. J. WRIGHT IS IN FINAL ROUND

Oakley Country Club Golf Tournament Produces a Fine Contest in Semifinals of the First Division This Morning

DRAWINGS FOR FINAL ROUND
FIRST DIVISION
F. J. Wright Jr., Albemarle, vs. T. F. Tully, Winchester.
SECOND DIVISION
J. Tunis, Belmont, vs. E. M. Taft, Worcester.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WATERTOWN, Mass.—The feature match of the semifinal round of the Oakley Country Club golf tournament this morning was the one between F. J. Wright Jr. of Albemarle and W. P. Hunt of Oakley, the first-named winning by 2 up, and thus securing a place in the final round this afternoon.

This contest was one of the most interesting seen on the Oakley links in some time. Wright played splendid golf throughout the match, and this was especially true on his homeward journey, which he made in 35 strokes, giving him a card of 78 for the entire round. He was very steady, drove finely, showed splendid accuracy and distance in his approach shots, and with very few exceptions did some splendid putting.

Hunt played remarkable golf during the first seven holes, and was 5 up at the beginning of the eighth hole. He sank all kind of putts during the first seven. At the second hole he holed a 10-foot putt, at the third he holed an eight-foot putt, at the fourth he holed a 25-foot putt, and at the sixth he holed a 12-foot putt. At the turn he was 3 up on Wright, but as the Albemarle player showed wonderful golf, the Oakley man was forced to surrender his lead at the eleventh hole. Their cards:

Wright, out, 54 47 55 44 43—43
Hunt, out, 53 37 45 35 40—40
Wright, in, 54 35 32 44 43—38
Hunt, in, 55 43 33 45 40—40

T. F. Tully of Winchester won the other semifinal round match in the first division this morning when he defeated H. T. Bond, also of Winchester, by 1 up in 20 holes. While their medal cards were high, these two players furnished a very close and interesting contest. They were even at the turn and when Tully won the tenth and eleventh holes. It was the first time during the match that either player had an advantage of more than 1 up. Bond evened the match by taking the twelfth and thirteenth, and then halved the next three holes in 48. The nineteenth was halved in 48, and Tully won the twentieth.

One of the semifinal round matches in the second division was defaulted this morning when Frank Gilbert of Oakley failed to put in an appearance, and J. Tunis of Belmont was awarded a place in the final round by default. **FIRST DIVISION—SEMIFINAL ROUND**
F. J. Wright Jr., Albemarle, defeated W. P. Hunt, Oakley, 2 up.

T. F. Tully, Winchester, defeated H. T. Bond, Winchester, 1 up (20 holes).
SECOND DIVISION—SEMIFINAL ROUND
J. Tunis, Belmont, defeated Frank Gilbert, Oakley, by default.

E. M. Taft, Worcester, defeated G. P. Johnson, Oakley, 2 and 1.

The second round of match play took place Monday afternoon, three of the four matches scheduled to take place being played, the fourth going to F. J. Wright Jr. by default when A. T. Harris failed to appear.

All three of the matches contested were close, the greatest margin being 2 up when W. P. Hunt defeated F. G. Thayer of Wollaston. H. T. Bond of Winchester and T. F. Tully, also of Winchester, won their matches by 2 and 1, the first named defeating N. W. Dean of Oakley, and Tully winning from H. H. Marden of Brockton. The summary:

Second Round
W. P. Hunt, Oakley, defeated F. G. Thayer of Wollaston, 2 up.
F. J. Wright Jr., Albemarle, defeated A. T. Harris, by default.

H. T. Bond, Winchester, defeated N. W. Dean, Oakley, 2 and 1.
T. F. Tully, Winchester, defeated H. H. Marden, Brockton, 2 and 1.

SECOND DIVISION
E. M. Taft, Worcester, defeated G. P. Johnson, Oakley, by default.
G. P. Johnson, Oakley, defeated H. H. Fuller, Oakley, by default.
J. Tunis, Belmont, defeated S. Usher, Oakley, by default.

LEAGUE LEADER GIVES DECISION

CHICAGO, Ill.—After examining baseballs used by Pitchers Falkenberg of the Philadelphia club and Cicotte of Chicago, President B. B. Johnson of the American League ruled Monday night that the protest filed against the alleged illegal delivery was without foundation.

Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington club, protested against what he termed the "shine" ball used by Cicotte, and Manager L. A. Fohl of the Cleveland club against the "Gorice" ball, hurled by Falkenberg. Fohl and Griffith said the alleged tampering with the balls caused them to hop in their delivery. The balls were sent to President Johnson for his examination.

ST. MARKS AND GROTON MEET
The thirtieth annual baseball game between St. Marks and Groton will be held this afternoon at Southboro. Groton is generally favored to win, because of the fine work of Pitcher Allen Ashburn, who shut out the St. Marks team in the annual game last season.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE LETTERS GIVEN

Athletes Are Rewarded for Participation in Various Intercollegiate Sports

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Pennsylvania State College athletes were awarded varsity letters Monday for participation in intercollegiate sports. President Sparks made the presentations at a mass meeting attended by more than 2000 undergraduates. Insignia were also given to members of minor sports teams. These men won the varsity "S".

Football—H. A. Clark, Harrisburg; S. W. Ewing, Pittsburgh; R. A. Higgins, New York City; W. F. Swain, Sheffield; S. C. Culp, Philadelphia; J. E. Walter, Erie; Paul Hoffman, Windber; R. H. Edgerton, Edinboro; G. C. Morris, Williamsport; C. R. Beck, Harrisburg; W. H. Hess, York; E. C. Jones, Conowingo; L. S. G. Conover, Atlantic City; Floyd Parrish, Kingston; J. A. O'Donnell, Battle Ground, Washington; E. F. Ego, Wilkesburg; J. E. Walzer, Philadelphia; and E. D. Robb, Pittsburgh.

Baseball—D. B. Mingle, Tyrone; G. F. Wheeling, Spangler; S. W. Ewing, Pittsburgh; J. M. Johnston, Daguer Mines; D. D. Byrte, Uniontown; J. S. Robinson, New Mexico; and E. E. LeVan, Northampton.

Track—J. B. Shea, Smithton; E. L. Hunter, Spring City; L. D. Whiting, Bellefonte; B. C. Cabbage, Philadelphia; J. H. Wilson, Indiana; S. J. Page, Pittsburgh; H. E. Bargin, Philadelphia; and J. W. Hedges, Pottsville.

Basketball (Minor Sports Insignia)—H. W. Adam, Pittsburgh; R. D. Blakeslee, DuBois; J. A. Laubach, Allentown; J. D. Byrte, Uniontown; J. S. Robinson, New Mexico; and E. E. LeVan, Northampton.

Wrestling (Awarded Letter for Going Through All Mats Undefeated)—J. B. Ostrander, Camden; N. J.; R. D. Mills, Norristown; and S. J. Czarniecki, Erie.

Following were awarded minor sports insignia: A. R. Smiley, Scranton; S. M. Long, Lebanon; E. S. Shultz, Altoona; R. A. Higgins, New York City; and A. W. Roberts, Jamestown, N. Y.

Soccer (Minor Sports Insignia)—O. Q. Orner, Washington, D. C.; J. B. Kelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. W. Holmberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. C. Greenland, Huntington; J. C. Symons, Frankfort; A. C. Reed, Edgewood; R. C. Bradbury, Jarrettsville; N. W. Wilkinson, Philadelphia; S. O. Nicholson, Westville, N. J.; R. E. Coombs, Taylor.

Lacrosse (Minor Sports Insignia)—T. E. Kriebel, Germantown; R. W. Smith, Reading; J. S. Lloyd, Harrisburg; R. S. Dunkle, Harrisburg; M. P. Lewis, Puncxsutawney; R. M. Baker, Berwick; W. H. Rogers, West Chester; W. H. Dean, Lancaster; J. S. Maloy, Mifflinburg; C. K. Hallowell, Lyndale.

GOLF MATCH AIDS RED CROSS FUND
CHICAGO, Ill.—The American Red Cross fund received approximately \$1000 as the result of a four-ball match between Charles Evans Jr. of Edgewater Golf Club national amateur champion, and R. A. Gardner, former national champion, and John Hutcheson, Glen View professional, and Robert McDonald, Indian Hill professional. The professionals won 2 up in 18 holes.

The caddies of the American amateurs carried the Stars and Stripes on the caddy bags, while those of the two Scotch professionals were decorated with the Union Jack. The fund was raised from the sale of programs.

PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The Department of Lands, Forests and Mines has just drawn up new regulations with a view to preventing the recurrence of forest fires such as that which raged in Northern Ontario last summer and the Government has already put them into force. Under the new law fires must not be lighted in sections of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay without permission of the chief fire ranger and in other sections rigid precautions must be taken, any violations being liable to a fine of \$50 or \$60.

CROP AND MARKETING EXHIBITS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin State Fair, to be held in Milwaukee in September, will be in a measure a school to promote the national defense. Extensive exhibits are being planned with the single idea of encouraging the agriculturists and city dwellers of the State to produce more food next year than ever before. Other exhibits will demonstrate the latest plans for marketing, especially those ideas that tend to eliminate waste during the route from producer to consumer.

RAILROAD VACANT LAND OFFER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—In line with the movement to increase the nation's food supply the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, from its offices at Wilmington, N. C., has issued an order granting permission to its employees to cultivate, free of charge, the vacant lands owned by the company everywhere.

CANADA LIGNITE DEVELOPMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—The Federal Government intends spending \$300,000 in the development of the lignite fields of Saskatchewan at Estevan, as it is believed that this will prevent the fuel famine that threaten to become annual occurrences throughout the Dominion of Canada.

APPEAL BY ATLANTA MAYOR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—Following a letter from Adm. Gen. Van Holt Nash, Mayor Candler has asked for volunteers to serve as registration agents under the Army draft act. A number of men have already volunteered.

PICKUPS

Chicago has secured five of the 20 shutouts recorded in the National League this season.

The Boston Red Sox have not been shutout this season. They were held to no hits by Mogridge of New York, but managed to score a run.

Reports from Detroit this morning state that Outfielder Crawford of the Detroit Americans has subscribed for \$5000 worth of Liberty Bonds.

The Boston Red Sox are going to play two games today and two more tomorrow in Washington. If they can do this, it will bring their schedule up to date in that city.

Cicotte of the White Sox and Covelick of Cleveland have each secured three shutouts this season. Chicago has the most as a team with eight out of 29 in the entire league.

Fifty-five home runs have been made in the National League this year. Cravath is leading with five, while Hornsby, St. Louis; Robertson, New York, and Ludecus, Philadelphia, are tied for second honors with three each.

Twenty-five home runs have been made in the American League to date and Pipp of New York has made three, while Bodie of Philadelphia is second with two. Washington is the only team in the league not credited with at least one.

Four clubs have held first place in the National League standing this spring and a fifth has shared in holding it. The four holders were Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and St. Louis and Boston shared it with New York for a day.

The Boston Braves now have 14 postponed games to play as well as the game played with Philadelphia April 17 and ordered played over by President Tener. Of these 15 games, 10 are to be played in Boston and the five others away from home.

Detroit and Washington have taken part in five extra-inning games in the American League to date. Only two of the extra-inning games played in this league have been called before a winner was brought out. Each of these games went 11 innings.

Few, indeed, were the baseball games played in the professional leagues yesterday. Not a game was played in the two major leagues, only one each in the Eastern and International leagues with three in the Southern League and a similar number in the American Association. Double-headers are coming thick and fast.

The baseball player is showing a splendid willingness to do his part in the work of the war. Registering under the selective draft is rapidly going on among the players and it is very probable that as soon as the baseball season is over—and possibly before—there will be many of the players taking their places in the uniformed ranks of the army.

The American League has had three leaders to date, Boston, Chicago and New York. The Red Sox have held it the longest time by taking it April 29 and holding it until May 19 when they surrendered it to New York only to regain it May 20 and hold it ever since. New York was tied for the lead one day and then held it one day. Chicago has held it nine days in all, but not consecutively.

SLEEPY HOLLOW TENNIS STARTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarsdale will begin today. For several years this event has been one of the most important of the early season tournaments. Twice it has been won by Californians, R. L. Murray having been the victor in 1914 and W. E. Davis the winner last year.

While the two stars are not in the competition this season, the tournament, nevertheless, has attracted several of the more prominent players in this section, among them E. H. Voshell, A. H. Man, Jr., H. A. Throckmorton, F. C. Inman, Robert Le Roy, Abraham Bassford Jr. and A. W. Macpherson.

STATE DOUBLES START TOMORROW

Although there is no championship title at stake, the Massachusetts state doubles lawn tennis tournament, which starts tomorrow morning at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, has attracted all the best players in the State. The tourney will be known as the Massachusetts state doubles patriotic tournament.

I. C. Wright and H. C. Johnson, who won the championship last year, are among those entered. In the afternoon, N. W. Niles and Miss E. R. Sears and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wightman will play a mixed doubles match, and the proceeds will be turned over to the American Red Cross fund.

ENGLISH HIGH WINS TITLE
Boston English High School won the Boston and Suburban Interscholastic Rifle League championship Monday at the Bay State School of Musketry by defeating Brookline High School 592 points to 588. The total made by English broke the record held by Dorchester High School, which was 588, and this record was equaled by Brookline.

CANADIANS HAVE LEAGUE GAMES OF BASEBALL

Second Brigade Wins the Opening Contest Somewhere in France by a Score of 7 to 1

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE (Tuesday)—The big league baseball season opened today with rooting crowds to cheer. The crack of the bat against the ball, the resounding thud of the strike in the catcher's mitt, even the customary baiting of the umpire, all filled the air.

This all happened "somewhere in France." The "big league" is formed of the Canadian armies. The ball parks are somewhere adjacent to where the crack of the rifle and the roar of artillery might well vie with the smash of the batted ball and the thunders of the bleachers.

The Canadian second brigade pounded out a 7 to 1 victory over the third brigade in the opening game. It was a fairly free hitting contest, despite the fact that the opposing pitchers had had their arms hardened by the trench practice of tossing grenades.

Every one of the Canadian brigades has a ball team. They wear regulation baseball uniforms and have all the big league paraphernalia of balls, bats, masks, gloves and base plates and bags—all the gift of Canadian baseball fans.

General Byng, commanding the Canadian detachment, is himself a "royal roofer," and he never misses a game except when the work of war interferes. Because the "league" games can be played only when the men are taking their turn of rest out of the trenches, the composing teams will have to alternate and a complete playing schedule isn't possible. But that won't interfere with daily games.

If Ty Cobb or George Sisler or Tris Speaker comes over with General Pershing's 25,000, there can't be any doubt about their being perfectly at home if they are anywhere near the Canadians.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES ARE POSTPONED

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	P.C.
Philadelphia	21	10	677	.559
New York	18	11	621	.593
Chicago	24	15	615	.442
St. Louis	17	15	531	.427
Brooklyn	12	15	483	.445
Cincinnati	15	22	405	.475
Boston	10	17	370	.489
Pittsburgh	11	24	314	.432

RESULTS YESTERDAY
GAMES TODAY
Brooklyn at Boston, postponed.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	P.C.
Boston	22	10	622	.560
Chicago	26	13	607	.457
New York	18	13	581	.576
Cleveland	21	18	538	.622
St. Louis	12	23	485	.361
Washington	13	21	382	.467
Detroit	12	20	375	.432
Philadelphia	11	21	344	.382

RESULTS YESTERDAY
GAMES TODAY
Boston at Washington, two games.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.

Yesterday was devoid of all major league baseball games on account of the conditions which prevailed in the four cities where games were scheduled to be played, and the result is that today finds three more postponed games in the National League and one in the American. In addition to this one of the games which had previously been postponed and which was to be played between the New York Giants and the Philadelphia Nationals as part of a double-header yesterday had to be postponed again.

Today finds no less than nine games on the program, and it is hoped that all of them can be played, as the postponements in the two leagues have now reached such figures that the teams will be forced to play a great many double-headers this summer if they are to carry out their full program. Today has one double-header listed, when the Boston Red Sox meet the Washington Senators in Washington.

A large number of the major league baseball players took advantage of their day off Monday to register under the selective draft law. The Cincinnati players registered in their home city and the Chicago Cubs registered in Pittsburgh and their cards will be forwarded to their home cities by mail.

CHICAGO PLAYERS REGISTER
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Nineteen of the 22 members of the Chicago National League Baseball Club registered here Monday under the selective draft act. While the club will be in Chicago on registration day, June 5, all of the 19 are non-residents. The only three not registering on account of being under or over the required ages were J. P. Archer, A. L. Demaree and R. H. Zeider.

SCHOOL TRACK FINALS TODAY
The final events in the championship high school track and field meet of Boston, which were to have been held at Technology Field, Cambridge, Monday afternoon, were postponed because of the unfavorable conditions, and will be held this afternoon.

KANSAS STATE GIVES LETTERS

Agricultural College Awards 25 Varsity Insignias, 12 of Them Going to Baseball Players, the Rest to Track Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MANHATTAN, Kan.—Twenty-five Kansas State Agricultural College athletes were awarded honors at a meeting of the college athletic board when they were granted "Ks," the official college monogram. Twelve were members of the baseball team and 13 were track men. They are:

Baseball—L. A. Guilfoyle, '19, L. A. Magrath, '19, D. T. Wooster, '18, J. A. Clarke, '19, G. Sullivan, '18, H. G. Newton, '18, E. W. Harvey, '17, F. I. Reynolds, '17, D. E. McLeod, '18, George Hevey, '18, A. A. Brecheisen, '17 and C. Griffiths, '18.

Track—J. E. Chaffee, '18, E. A. Billings, '18, E. Tilton, '19, J. F. Eggerman, '19, H. G. Beatty, '20, M. P. Wilder, '19, W. E. Weller, '17, Charles Enlow, '18, W. Schaper, '17, C. Grandfield, '17, W. R. Eschler, '18, R. Osborne, '17 and M. L. Heyrold, '17.

Z. G. Clevenger, director of athletics at the college, and W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture, were chosen as the college representatives at the meeting of the Missouri Valley athletic directors, and they were instructed to vote in favor of continuing college athletics next year.

Due to war conditions and the players leaving college, the Kansas State baseball team played only nine of the 18 games scheduled.

Out of 12 conference games scheduled, but three were played. These three were played with the University of Missouri nine, and the Kansas team was the loser in each game. One of the games to have been played with the Missouri team was called off.

The two games to have been played with the University of Nebraska team at Manhattan were not played, and within a short time the agricultural college was notified by the Nebraska coach that his team would be unable to play the games scheduled at Lincoln on account of his players leaving college to join the army.

Word also came from the director of athletics at the University of Kansas that he would be unable to have his team play the games scheduled at Lawrence and at Manhattan because of war conditions.

The Kansas Aggie baseball team has not been seriously handicapped because of men withdrawing to join the army. The only serious loss was when G. R. Hwey, '18, one of the strong Aggie pitchers, withdrew to join the officers' reserve training camp at Ft. Riley.

CINCINNATI SQUAD IS NOW REGISTERED

CINCINNATI, O.—The entire squad of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, with the exception of Manager Mathewson, Chase, Knetzer and Thorpe, journeyed in a body to the office of the city clerk here Monday and registered as required by the selective draft law. The four who did not register were exempt owing to their being over the age limit of 31 years.

The squad registered Monday owing to being scheduled to play away from home on June 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Newark 18 11 621
Providence 18 11 621
Baltimore 19 12 613
Toronto 18 13 581
Rochester 14 14 580
Montreal 12 19 387
Buffalo 12 20 375
Richmond 9 23 351

RESULTS YESTERDAY
At Montreal
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Buffalo 1 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 4 7
Montreal 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 5

GAMES TODAY
Richmond at Newark.
Baltimore at Providence.
Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Montreal.

FIELD AGENT ELECTED
BROCKTON, Mass.—Directors and members of the advisory board of the Plymouth County Farm Bureau met yesterday and elected Warren S. Baker of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who has recently compiled dairy reports through the State as field agent.

MEMPHIS MANAGER RESIGNS
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Announcement was made here Monday that Michael Donlin, manager of the Memphis Southern Association Club, had resigned. Cyrus Berger, for the last two years pitcher for the team, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

ST. LOUIS SHIFTS SCHEDULE
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Nationals will play in Cincinnati tomorrow instead of at St. Louis, where a double-header was scheduled, it was announced Monday.

CHATTANOOGA GETS PLATTE
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Outfielder Al Platte of the Louisville American Association club was released Monday to Chattanooga of the Southern Association.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Chattanooga 4, Birmingham 1.
Mobile 5, Little Rock 7.
Atlanta 2, Memphis 1.
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Kansas City 3, Minneapolis 6.
Louisville 3, Indianapolis 1.
Milwaukee 5, St. Paul 4.

CHAMPIONSHIP SCHOOLBOY GAME FOR NEXT MONTH

Medford and Cambridge High and Latin Will Play June 18 for the Greater Boston Title

Followers of schoolboy baseball are looking forward with keen interest to the game between Medford High School and Cambridge High and Latin School, which will be played June 18 for the baseball championship of the Greater Boston high schools. Negotiations have been opened between the managements of the two teams, and both teams have signified their intentions and willingness to play the game for the title. Just where the game will be played will be decided later.

This date will be just about right for the Medford boys, as the three hard games that are scheduled between now and June 18 should put the team in the very best of trim for the championship contest. Medford has won the Suburban League championship with seven straight victories and no defeats this spring, and the team is one of the best that has been turned out by the school in recent years. Cambridge High and Latin School has clinched the Quadrangle League title, so that it will be a case of two league champions playing for the Greater Boston championship.

Cambridge secured its final hold on the Quadrangle title last week by defeating Newton, and at the same time proved itself to be one of the best teams in the State. The Cambridge team has the same league record as Medford, seven victories and no defeats although in different leagues and against different teams, and when the two teams meet it should be a game well worth seeing.

The games to be played by the two teams before the date set for the title contest are for the most part hard ones. Cambridge will meet Malden tomorrow, while Medford meets Somerville. Cambridge will play English High School on June 2, and June 6 Brookline is scheduled. Medford meets Newton June 2, Salem Normal School June 6, Somerville June 9, Revere and Malden on June 13 and 16, and Everett on the morning of June 18. The championship game will be played in the afternoon.

CLOSE CONTEST IN ELECTION OF SOCCER OFFICERS

P. J. Peel of Chicago Named President of U. S. F. A.—T. W. Cahill Wins Secretaryship

P. J. Peel of Chicago was elected president of the United States Football Association at the second meeting of the delegates Monday, who have been in session at Young's Hotel in Boston since Saturday. A contest took place for the secretaryship between G. M. Collins of Boston and T. W. Cahill. The latter won, 19 votes to 14.

With the exception of the election of Harold Crook of Fall River to third vice-president, the New England candidates for office were all defeated. James Riley was opposed to Cook and it required four ballots, the final vote being 17 to 16.

Douglas Stewart of Philadelphia was reelected first vice-president. George Healy of Detroit was reelected second vice-president. Thomas Baginall of New York defeated William Palmer of Philadelphia for treasurer.

As a result of the election it was rumored that the Southern New England Football Association, one of the leading affiliated members of the U. S. F. A., was contemplating withdrawal from the association. It was also said that North Massachusetts and New Hampshire might follow suit.

P. J. Peel, the newly elected president, said he had heard of the contemplated action of the Southern New England men, and hoped for the good of the game it would not prevail, but said if their defeat was the cause, the association would be able to get along without them. J. A. Fernley, the retiring president, was presented a gold watch and case.

ENGLEWOOD CLUB FOR TOURNAMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Englewood has been selected as the place for holding the tournament of the Metropolitan section of the Professional Golfers Association, the event being scheduled for July 24 and 25. The Englewood course was one of several offered for the event, and was selected because of its greater accessibility.

It has not been determined just what the play will be. One proposal is to have a 36-hole medal play competition the first day, and another 36-hole event the second day, open to both amateurs and professionals. It may, however, develop that a 72-hole medal play competition is the most feasible.

MISSOURI ELECTS SLUSHER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
COLUMBIA, Mo.—C. H. Slusher '18, has been elected captain of the University of Missouri baseball team for next season. Slusher is the only student in the university who has won his varsity letter in three major sports this year. He played end on the football team last fall and was one of the strongest men on the basketball team. He played first base on the baseball team which won the Missouri Valley championship this spring.

BROWN TO HOLD SCHOOL GAMES

While Fewer Schools Than Usual Will Compete, Entry List Is Large Enough to Make Successful Competition Certain

YANKTON OUTDOOR THEATER A CENTER FOR COMMUNITY

Garden Terrace Playhouse Serves Activities of Town as Well as Those of College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

YANKTON, S. D.—The Garden Terrace Theater, on the Yankton College campus, now in its third season, will be used more extensively than ever this summer. Its attractiveness is increasing with the growth of shrubbery, vines, and flowers, and its facilities for various purposes are becoming more familiar.

On the evenings of May 30 and 31, performances of a pantomime, "The Heart of Spring," composed by Miss Bessie Belle McMichael, director of physical training for young women in Yankton College, will be presented under her direction by 75 students of her department.

The pantomime presents a Greek theme, showing the influence of the return of spring. The rivalry of Pan and Apollo for the love of the Goddess of Spring presents a whimsical and fantastic situation, out of which the plot develops, through the dances of stars, raindrops, and fairies, and through the rhythmic games of youths and maidens. Special costumes and electrical effects have been prepared, and rehearsals have been held as part of the regular work for Miss McMichael's classes in rhythmic dancing and related subjects.

On June 5 and 7, in commencement week, there will be given two performances of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," under the auspices of the college departments of English and expression. This is the annual Shakespeare play, as carried on now for many years at Yankton, for which the college has gained a wide reputation. In fact it was the artistic and popular success of these annual Shakespeare plays, and the experience of giving them in the open air on an improvised campus stage, that led to the erection of the new famous Garden Terrace Theater.

This year's production will emphasize the spectacular features, with a large number of figures. The stage proper is 30 by 60 feet, but the garden areas at either end make a total available stage of 30 by 140 feet. There will be 50 or more fairies—children selected from the kindergarten and lower grades. Some of the principal parts in these Shakespeare plays, and the experience of giving them in the open air on an improvised campus stage, that led to the erection of the new famous Garden Terrace Theater.

On the evening of June 6 the Garden Terrace Theater will be the scene of a large patriotic rally, participated in by both college and community, as one of the features of commencement. A short improvised pageant of a patriotic nature will be a part of that program, as well as band music and the singing of patriotic songs by the crowd. For such a meeting and program as this the Garden Terrace Theater is admirably adapted.

The latter part of July a play not yet chosen will be given by a summer school class in dramatic art. During the summer also there will be a number of free public concerts by the city band.

For August a series of Sunday evening services is planned. In these ways the Garden Terrace Theater is beginning to fulfill its mission as a community center, along with its service for the college.

LONDON NOTES

By the theatrical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England, April 26.—Shakespeare's Birthday Festival is being royally kept this week at the "Old Vic," the Royal Victoria Hall in the Waterloo Road. By way of prelude "Hamlet" was given last Saturday in its entirety. This meant that with a performance lasting four hours and a half, only about 130 lines were cut out. The text from the "Second Quarto" of 1607 was used in preference to the folio of 1623. Mr. Ben Greet produced. By the full rendering of the play the meeting with Fortinbras, nearly always omitted, was secured, with the soliloquy. There was a clearer understanding of the conflict between Hamlet and Claudius, and a greater importance in the voyage to England. Mr. Terence O'Brien was an intelligent Hamlet, and Mr. Russell Thorndike as Claudius, Miss Mary Sumner as Ophelia, and Miss Sybil Thorndike as the Queen, all did good work.

As already announced, Mr. H. B. Irving presents "Hamlet" with his new reading of the part tonight, but he is the only West End manager who is doing honor to the greatest of all dramatists this week, while even in Paris, last Monday afternoon, there was a special performance of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Théâtre Antoine.

The program for the week's festival should inspire more than one West End manager. On Monday a special matinee with Miss Elfin Terry and Mr. Matheson Lang in the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice," Miss Gertrude Elliott and Mr. Ben Webster in the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," Miss Lillian Braithwaite, Miss Joyce Carey and Mr. Cowley Wright in the orchard scene from "Julius Caesar," and Miss Hutin Britton as Constance in a scene from "King John." In the evening the Victoria Hall company in "Twelfth Night." On Wednesday and on Saturday at 2:30, "Julius Caesar." On Wednesday evening "The Taming of the Shrew." On Thursday afternoon "The Tempest," and on Friday evening "Richard III."

Further honor to Shakespeare was shown at the Playgoers Club last Sunday night, when Mr. Henry Arthur Jones was in the chair at Mr. S. R. Littlewood's lecture on "Home Life in Shakespeare." The lecture was repeated at the Haymarket Theater on Monday to the British Empire Shakespeare Society.

Owing to the great success of the three weeks' season at the Playhouse of "The Passing of the Third-Door Back," Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson has arranged to continue the run, and will transfer Mr. Jerome's piece to the Queen's on Monday next, the 30th inst. Miss Gertrude Elliott has gone out of the bill to play Ophelia to Mr. Irving's Hamlet, and her part of the slavey is now taken by Miss Maude Buchanan; and Miss Laura Cowie, who is to appear in "Bubbling" at the Comedy, is succeeded in the role of the young girl by Miss Marie Hemingway. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson is again giving all the proceeds to charity, when he goes to the Queen's, this time to the "British Women's Hospital Fund in aid of the Nation's Fund for Nurses." A thank-offering to the British nurses from the women of the British Empire.

The three hundredth performance of "Chu Chin Chow" at His Majesty's, was celebrated with America Day. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress attended, and the orchestra played America's national songs, including "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia." The audience seemed uncertain which to "stand for" as the anthem, and many, with the Lord Mayor, stood for all. Lady Tree during the interval after the second act, read a cablegram from Sir Herbert, who said: "America is heart and soul with the Allies. We are united today as one great army, holding aloft a standard inscribed 'Right is more precious than peace.'" At tonight's performance "God Save the King" and "The Marseillaise" were sung with wild enthusiasm. There were some new things in "Chu Chin Chow," some Indian basket conjurers in the Oriental Village scene, and a new song for Miss Aileen D'Orme and dance scene for Miss Dacia.

On Wednesday next Mr. Seymour Hicks presents George Egerton's adaptation of "La Belle Aventure." Originally played at the Comedy two years ago under the title of "Wild Thyme" the piece has now been brought up to date, and with the new title of "Good News" will be seen as a farce instead of a comedy. Mr. Hicks has handed over his original part of the hero André to Mr. Ben Webster, and will appear himself in the part played by M. Bouchet in Paris, the comic rival Valentine. Miss Ellaline Terriss will again appear as the heroine Helene, and Miss Mary Rorke will once more be seen as Madame de Treville. When a change of bill is wanted Mr. Hicks will present a new play he has acquired from Mr. Walter Hackett, called "The Freedom of the Seas."

The London Opera House is to change both in policy and in name, and on Monday next will reopen as "The Strand Picture Theater" with an exhibition of motion pictures. The performances will be continuous from 2:30 to 11. Mr. George Saker will conduct the orchestra, which is to play from 2:30 to 5:30, and again from 8 to 11. The very best pictures are to be shown, and there is to be a change twice every week.

The first performance of "Cheep," fixed for Tuesday last at the Vaudeville, has been altered to the afternoon of April 26.

At the Ambassadors Mr. Walter Hackett's revue, "£150," is due on Monday evening next, postponed from Friday.

At the Comedy the revue advertised as "Bubbles" is now to be known as "Bubbling," and is due next week.

LITTLE THEATER IN DULUTH ENDS YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—The ideal of a civic theater has been the impelling force back of Duluth's Little Theater, which has just closed its most successful season with a Red Cross benefit performance of "Captain Jinks." That this ideal may be realized seems probable, as this enterprise has been fostered by a person with a vision as well as practical ability.

Mrs. Stanley R. Holden was the first president and executive for five years of the little theater movement in Duluth, which was begun six years ago as a drama study class. An unused church was purchased and \$2500 was spent on dressing rooms, a stage and curtains, resulting in a practical playhouse seating 250. To meet the expense, bonds were sold to members. These have since been redeemed. The upkeep is provided for in the sale of membership tickets, admission tickets to nonmembers and profits from larger productions given at other local theaters.

This year for the first time a professional director, E. W. Lacey, was employed, and besides "Milestone" and the benefit performance, three one-act plays were presented each month. Performances were repeated two or three nights to accommodate the audiences. In the last production leading parts were taken by those who were beginners three years ago, while the three experienced members took subordinate parts. These three, who gave their services the first three years, are Frances J. Webb, Mrs. F. A. Patrick and Mrs. George W. Morgan, the president.

A prize of \$50 has been given the last two seasons for the best one-act play submitted by local people. Two plays by Duluth writers were presented at the close of last season.

THREE PLAYLETS IN NEIGHBORHOOD BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

The Neighborhood Players, New York City, present "A Night at an Inn," by Lord Dunsany, "The People," by Susan Glaspell and "A Sunny Morning," from the Spanish of Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero. The players: Thomas F. Meany, S. P. Zalmanovic, Ira C. Ubr, Frances Goodman, William Altstadt, Sol Friedman, Ira Remsen, Alice Lewishohn, John F. Roach, David Goldstein, Harry Kemp, Morris Deborovsky, Rose Beatrice Schiff, Albert J. Carroll, Sol Douglas, Max M. Kaplan, Ulysses Goldberg.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This production of Lord Dunsany's enthralling exposition of the fate that rewards man's struggling to escape consequences for wrong-doing is familiar to New York playgoers as one of the finer things their theater offers, but unfortunately until now press of other matters has barred detailed mention of it in these columns. The play moves as smoothly now as repeated performances can make it, and the players are worn into their grooves so deeply that marks of a non-professional character are to a large extent obscured. There can be question, however, whether the sobbing of Sniggers adds to or detracts from the thrill of the idol's appearance in search of the ruby eye Sniggers and his companions have stolen. There can be no doubt that the audience misbehaves through this scene. Why anybody should find the attacks of Toffy's pals upon the three priests of Klesh laughable is strange indeed, and close recollection of the manner in which those scenes are played reveals no reason for misbehavior out front. Lord Dunsany killed off his three priests not to make a histrionic holiday, but to show to what extent a man's erroneous belief in his own physical and mental prowess may lead him before it destroys itself at the call of inevitable justice. There are few more gripping playlets than this. The green jade gods of the mountain and the eyeless Klesh have held audiences more firmly in their grasp this season than have all those pieces whose compelling interest catches the playgoer in theatrical clatter.

The Spanish piece is little more than a trifle. Most of the way the discovery that Dona Laura and Don Gonzalo used to know each other years ago is told with all the obvious scene balancing and asides characteristic of plays fitted for strawberry festivals and performances for the benefit of club treasuries. Miss Glaspell had a real idea to project, but it is not clarified in this instance, and there is a suspicion that this is not entirely the players' fault. The story tells of a young editor whose vision of what his magazine may do to lift the people out of their material selves, is revived by three of the people who have been inspired by his writing. It is told with much figurative effort, effort which is strained.

In this and the Dunsany piece Mr. Meany does excellent work. Miss Lewisohn, Mr. Carroll and Messrs. Kaplan, Zalmanovic and Friedman add much to the worth of the entertainment.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Washington Square Players are still with us and this week Edward Massey's "Plots and Playwrights" and Lawrence Langner's "Another Way Out" return to the Comedy, the new production being Strindberg's "Pariah." On June 4 Raymond Hitchcock in "Hitchy-Koo," a revue, will replace "The Willow Tree" at the Cohan and Harris; the latter piece ours next fall. Laurette Taylor's season at the Globe Theater also closes June 2, after 27 weeks in "Out There" and "The Harp of Life." This leaves other new plays by J. Hartley Manners for her use next season, although she will start in September in "Out There." The Neighborhood Players will give additional performances June 2 and 3, presenting Susan Glaspell's "The People," Quintero's "A Sunny Morning" and Lord Dunsany's "A Night at an Inn." The Lambs Gambol will be held at Manhattan Opera House, June 17. When Johnny Comes Marching Home moves to the Manhattan this week and films enter several theaters.

Your soldier man may be far from Broadway, but some of Broadway intends to seek him out. The commission on camp activities is seeking, and no doubt will obtain without difficulty, assistance of the theatrical profession in plans for providing proper entertainment at soldier camps. During other wars pieces of burlesque type may have been given around the mobilization points. This time the committee wants only the sort of plays that American soldiers should wish to see.

Through one of its directors, the Drama League has been furnishing advice and information regarding such entertainment, and a committee of the New York center has been named to continue this assistance and to render any other feasible aid asked by the commission.

The United Managers Protective Association and the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry have pledged full support in the Liberty bond campaign. A. L. Erlanger, being head of a committee to fulfill this support. Programs, posters, slides and films will be used to promote the loan propaganda in the theaters throughout the country. And John Philip Sousa, who was once band master of the United States Marine Band, has accepted a commission to organize and train a band for Government service at the Great Lakes naval training station in Chicago.

is to be taken by H. H. Frazer. If all of the projected theaters are built, and if all, new and old, can be kept going at once, service in the Army would not give the reviewer more work than he will have next season. This season several plays have been kept knocking at New York's door, and as many films have futtered around wildly looking for the entrance to Broadway. Now the theater men, it would seem, intend to have enough houses for at least one year.

The annual meeting of the Actors Fund of America was enlivened by the expression of the women's wish to be represented on the board of trustees. It appeared that there was no restriction against service of women on the board, but the fact was made apparent too late to change the representation. The board, president, Daniel Frohman, president; Joseph R. Cismmer, F. F. Mackay, and Sam A. Scribner were reelected officers.

The National Sylvan Theater will be opened in Washington June 1 with a pageant entitled "The Drama Triumphant," by Mrs. Christian Hemmick, who conceived the idea of the theater. Among the artists who will take part are Otis Skinner, E. H. Sothern, Jack Marlowe, Viola Allen, James K. Hackett, Robert Mantell, R. L. McLean, Odette Tyler, Sophie Braslau, Izetta Jewell, Louis Thompson, Katherine Lee and Paul Swan will play. The outdoor amphitheater has been constructed near the Washington Monument.

Present report reads that Clare Kummer's new play will bring Billie Burke back to the stage. It is called, for awhile at least, "The Avenging Angel," and will be produced in September by Arthur Hopkins and Florence Ziegfeld. Winchell Smith and John L. Golden will soon produce "Toby's Boy," a comedy about a southern Negro, the initial dramatic work of John Taintor Foote, a short-story writer. The Shuberts are rehearsing "The Beautiful Unknown" again for offering early in June with Charles Purcell. Charles Dillingham will present "General Post," a current London success, at the Globe in September.

Clara Joel has signed to appear under direction of A. H. Woods in Samuel Shipman's "The Target." Later she will appear with Robert Hilliard in a dramatization by Owen Davis of Arthur Somers Roche's story, "Plunder." Oliver Morosco has engaged Janet Dunbar as leading woman in his Los Angeles stock company for a limited period. Comstock & Oby's plan to produce at the Longacre in August a musical version of George Ade's "The College Widow." The firm of Corey & Riter is to be dissolved, each member planning to produce plays alone. Anderson and Lawrence will produce a farce, "The Very Idea," by William Le Baron, and a drama called "Yes or No."

Henry Miller contemplates producing in San Francisco this summer "Anthony in Wonderland." Moncton Hoff's success in London. Ruth Chatterton will have the role of a famous motion picture actress and Charles Hawtree will play opposite her. Mr. Miller also plans to produce, this summer, "The Rebound," by Clayton Hamilton, "The New York Idea," by Langdon Mitchell, and "A Bit of Love," by John Galsworthy, with O. P. Heggie.

Barrie's "Old Friends," that gloomy Ibsenque piece, has been allotted out of the Barrie bill at the Empire Theater and "The Twelve-Pound Look" substituted for it. Ethel Barrymore plays Lady Sims again, and it is pleasant to see her released even for a space from the films. The piece and her acting retain their original charm, and "The New Word" and "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals" have gained a companion piece more worthy of them.

BOSTON NOTES

"Mr. Jubilee Drax," a novel comedy by Horace Annesley Vachell and Walter Hackett, is to be presented this evening at the Castle Square Theater for the first time in the United States. "The Angel in the House," presumably, will be played again next week at the Copley. In preparation are "The Cottage in the Air," a sentimental comedy by Edward Knoblock, and "Mollentrave on Women," a satirical comedy by Alfred Sutro, both for the first time in Boston.

"Oh, Boy," a musical comedy which has pleased New York this season, is to come to the Wilbur Theater about the middle of July.

This is the final week of "Treasure Island" at the Hollis Street Theater. "The Masquerade" at the Plymouth and "A Tailor-Made Man" at the Tremont continue indefinitely.

"RIP VAN WINKLE" OUTDOORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

DEL MAR, Cal.—"Rip Van Winkle" was presented in the Stratford Open-Air Theater here, evening of May 5, with Thomas Jefferson, a son of Joseph Jefferson, in the title role. The full moon illuminated the natural theater, which is situated between the walls of a small cañon. The side of the cañon forms a background, and graceful eucalyptus trees are utilized in the scenery. The stage itself is formed by a level place in front of which a cliff behind afforded a particularly good background for Rip's scene in the mountains with the dwarfs. Good lighting effects helped the sylvan setting.

NO HOLIDAY EDITIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The evening newspapers of New York City have decided not to publish any editions on Memorial Day. The purpose of this step is the conserving of white paper; and it is estimated that it will result in a saving of 250 tons.

"ANGEL IN THE HOUSE" AT COPLEY THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"The Angel in the House," comedy in three acts by Eden Philpotts and Basil MacDonald Hastings, acted for the first time in Boston by the Henry Jewett Players, evening of May 25. The cast: Basil Malet, Ronald Byram, John Robert, J. Casler-West, Robert, Nicholas Joy, Swadlow Morris, Count Pietro Rossi, Leon Gordon, Joan Bindloss, Beatrice Miller, Lailie Hindloss, Jessamine Newcombe, Sir Rupert Bindloss, H. Conway Wingfield, The Hon. Hyacinth Petavel.

Last night's appreciative reception of this unusual play, with its intelligent lampooning of extreme modernistic art and sociological tendencies, proves once more how firmly the Jewett Players' policy of modern drama has become established at the Copley Theater. "The Angel in the House" is distinctly of the "cavaliar" type of theatrical entertainment. It pleased not the multitude in London, and New York neglected it during its one week's existence there. Yet in either of these cities this amusing piece might have run several times as long if only all the playgoers who would have been interested in this satirical comedy could have been informed that it was on view.

Organization of an audience is the chief problem facing the producer of any sort of a play except the Cohan-Vallier-Thomson-Broadhurst style of stage entertainment designed to please everybody a little and allow nobody to go to sleep. These lowest common denominator plays have no overwhelming ability to divert that portion of the playgoing public which doesn't resent the mixture of a little cultural intelligence with their stage entertainment. From the latter class, evidently, the Copley audience is largely drawn. "The Angel in the House" was called a failure when offered to the very mixed and unorganized average theater audience in New York. But it is very possible that the audience last night at the Copley was a success; ergo, the play is a laughing success that should justify keeping it on for a fortnight.

Messrs. Philpotts and Hastings had such fun in spoofing the eccentricities of modernism, typified in the character of Hyacinth, that they made little more than a monologue of their play. Once Hyacinth appears, willed, as it were, to Sir Rupert by an early love, Hyacinth's mother, the esthete whose ironical nickname gives title to the play, talks ceaselessly. Some persons have discovered Oscar Wilde as the model of Hyacinth, but this is to be doubted on the whole.

The authors of "The Angel in the House" have certainly shown Hyacinth practicing many of the ideas that Wilde set forth in paradoxical epigram. Hyacinth is even conceivably Wilde walking down the Strand with a lily in his hand, brought forward to 1914 and presumed to be interested in cubist and futurist art. But Hyacinth is not the ironical author of probably the best modern intellectual farce, "The Importance of Being Earnest" nor the Wilde that was the tragic poet who penned the "Ballad of Reading Gaol." In passing it is interesting to recall that Barrie has learned to regret the implied superiority of his early satire of Ibsen, and has even attempted seriously an Ibsenque theme in "Old Friends." Again, Henry Arthur Jones has apologized for revising "A Doll's House" in his first self-confident playwriting years. The authors of "The Angel in the House" may not have been lampooning Wilde; if they were they fell short of success because their quarry was bigger literary game than they were.

It is more plausible to presume that Messrs. Philpotts and Hastings put together this Hyacinth in pursuit, synthetically, as it were, out of the many odds and ends of ridiculous expressions of "modernistic" impulse. As such he is a most amusing figure, and surprisingly well he is characterized by Mr. Craske, who ought to be forgiven if he had managed to do no more than get Hyacinth's extraordinary long and difficult speeches by heart.

Mr. Wingfield was amusing as the dismayed sentimentalist, who is almost forced by Hyacinth into a marriage with a designing widow, Lady Sarel, a role acted with keen irony and whimsically by Miss Morris. The widow eventually captures Hyacinth when they are left alone on an island by a revengeful quartet of young lovers whose heart affairs Hyacinth had all but wrecked by his sociological theories.

One of the most amusing scenes in the comedy is that between Lady Sarel and Sir Rupert, when she almost persuades him to marry her in order that Hyacinth, who thinks he will never marry, may have a mother of whom he approves. Throughout the play the brilliant wit of the text is a steady delight, and at later performances for this week this pleasure will doubtless not be dissipated by such unconsciously long between-act waits as those of last evening. The special settings are appropriate and full of color, and the company's work in the minor roles is satisfactory. Mr. Byram, appearing for the first time with the Jewett Players in this bill, makes a good impression.

MARIONETTE THEATER AND ITS FAIRY TALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

The Marionette Theater, New York City, presenting "Orlando and the Monster" and "Bluebeard," under direction of Rene Bufano, lines spoken by Antony Sisto. The players: A Giant, another Giant, the King, the Princess, the Half Dog Monster, Bluebeard, Rosebud, her two Sisters, her Brother, a Slave.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This theater was set up in the Thimble Theater down near Washington Square, and the Saturday afternoon performance

called away from the feathery fountain and the green grass several handfuls of youngsters who shouted with glee when Pulcinella, the Half Dog Monster, finally succumbed before Orlando, so that this intrepid lover and Drusiana might continue their flight in the general direction of happiness. As for the sad experience of Rosebud, with her bunch of keys, and the punishment that befell the gentleman with the blue whiskers at the hands of her Big Brother, everybody present was properly thrilled.

Mr. Bufano and his assistants manipulate their marionettes most charmingly, and the costumes by Miss Emilie Hayward are striking combinations of color warmly lighted. There is a temptation to pause here and dilate a bit on the ethics of fiction served to children. One might almost believe that if his off-expressed wish to be a little boy, or girl, again could be granted, he might much prefer watching the birds bathing in the fountain out in the Square, or running free against the breeze along the grass, to gripping mother's or sister's hand tighter every time another enemy of the hero is piled on the bodies of his friends, or to shrinking back in horror when Rosebud comes shivering from the awful room behind the forbidden door.

But there is no room for an old fogey in front of a marionette theater; and even he may love the sunshine a little more when he gets outside again. At least he has felt himself to be one among the children again. Which is an argument to show why grown-ups as well as growing-ups may well attend Mr. Bufano's entertainment as it is taken from one place to another around the city.

ACTORS WIN THEIR EQUITY CONTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Actors Equity Association announces that it has won its four years' fight to persuade the managers to adopt an equitable, uniform theatrical contract. A committee of the Actors Equity Association is to confer with the officers of the United Managers Protective Association, by the latter's invitation, in a few days, with the object of drawing up a mutually acceptable contract form.

The Actors Equity Association has a form that some managers have adopted exclusively, and that others have used in dealing with members of the association, and while this may not be adopted in its entirety it is probable that the new form will include the salient features. The principal abuses under the old régime to which the actors objected were indefinite periods of rehearsal without pay, the purchase of wardrobes by the player without a guarantee of an engagement sufficiently long to pay for them, and discharge without two weeks' notice or equivalent pay.

The Actors Equity Association has grown from a small group of actors when it was founded four years ago to an organization of 3050 players, among them a majority of the prominent actors and actresses of the legitimate stage. During the association's early existence the managers practically ignored it, but as it grew in strength and its function of adjudicating differences between actors and managers proved of constantly increasing benefit to the latter, they began to recognize it. During its four years of existence the association has settled in the neighborhood of 200 disputes that would formerly have been settled by costly and slow processes of law.

SILK AND MOTORS IN EDUCATIONAL FILMS

A four-reel colored motion picture depicting the silk industry in its evolution from the cocoon in Japan to the finished product in the United States, together with a glimpse into the factory in which Henry Ford finishes more than 3000 automobiles a day, constituted the two main features of an educational motion picture lecture which was shown to a goodly sized audience in Tremont Temple last night. This was the second of a series of films which the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston has arranged to exhibit for the purpose of enlightening the public as to the enormous industrial possibilities in the United States. The first film was made by the Pathé Company and was lectured upon by Miss E. D. Law, and the Ford films, which were lent by Henry Ford, were lectured upon by C. A. Brownell, advertising manager of the Ford factory. Following musical selections by the Seethoven Music Quartet, a shorter film described how the English language, habits and customs are taught to the foreign-speaking workmen in the Ford factory and how Henry Ford encourages invention and application of safety devices. The finale to this highly educational exhibition was the "Star Spangled Banner."

EVERETT BUDGET SUBMITTED

EVERETT, Mass.—The annual appropriation bill was submitted to the Board of Aldermen by Mayor John J. Mullen last night. The total is \$662,771, compared with 681,396 last year. The reduction is accomplished by reduction of department estimates. The budget was referred to the Finance Committee, which will meet Thursday night.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Mr. Jubilee Drax," 8:10; Copley—"The Angel in the House," 8:10; Hollis—"Treasure Island," 8:10; Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45; Majestic—"The Crisis," film, 8:15; Plymouth—"The Masquerade," 8:10; Shubert—"The Highwayman," 8:10; Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:35; Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45; Majestic 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, 2:10; Shubert, 2: Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

ANNOUNCING A Noteworthy Sale of Chinese Rugs

AT THE New York Galleries



The Rugs in this Sale constitute the splendid collection assembled by Dr. Henry E. King of the University of Pekin, who is well known in the Flowery Kingdom as a Chinese Rug connoisseur.

Desiring to dispose of his collection, which is one of the finest in existence, Dr. King consigned it to America—the only available market under present conditions—for immediate conversion into cash.

Impressed by the unusually fine character of these Rugs and the unprecedented concessions at which they could be purchased, this establishment secured the entire consignment, which is now offered to the public at extraordinarily low prices—in every instance very much lower than the current market values of similar Rugs.

The collection is especially rich in large carpet sizes—which are extremely scarce in Chinese weaves—and contains some rare specimens of the finest quality. In addition; there is a wide variety of smaller pieces, ranging to the useful hearth sizes.

Intending purchasers are advised to take immediate advantage of this, the most remarkable opportunity in recent years to obtain very desirable Chinese Rugs at much less than their actual value.

The Sale, now in progress, will be conducted on the Eleventh Floor, with expert salesmen in attendance.

New York Galleries Grand Rapids Furniture Company 34-36 West 32nd Street New York City

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
HAS REACTION

Prices Decline Throughout List, With Steel Issues Showing Some Large Losses—Boston Market Also Generally Lower

Stocks in New York reacted today, partly on account of the holiday tomorrow. Some of the issues that have been particularly prominent for strength lately were among the weakest in the early dealings this morning. United States Steel common, for instance, was down nearly two points at one time, and transactions in it were on a large scale. Ohio Cities Gas declined two points, and Bethlehem Steel "B" also was weak. General Motors, Corn Products, Central Leather, Crucible Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Mexican Petroleum and Republic Iron and Steel were other features for large losses.

The local stock list was somewhat irregular in the first few minutes of today's session, with almost everything selling lower. Gulf opened off 1 1/2 points and then rallied slightly. American Zinc was heavy. Island Creek Coal was an exception and at one time was up a point.

Both markets reduced their declines late in the first half hour. Selling diminished.

Buyers were attracted to some of the low priced industrials, and some of these making substantial advances while the more active issues were receding gave the market a very irregular appearance. The general trend was downward throughout the forenoon. At midday gains were recorded by American Linseed, American Writing Paper preferred, International Paper, American Car & Foundry, American Sugar and Cane Sugar. Good sized net losses were established by Crucible Steel, Mexican Petroleum, Baldwin, Gulf States Steel, General Motors, Elkhart, Superior Steel, People's Gas, Studebaker, Texas Company and U. S. Steel. The last named, after opening off 1/2 at 132 1/2, declined to 130 1/2, moved up to 132 1/2, and then fell back nearly a point before midday. The railroad issues were generally weak.

On the local exchange Boston Elevated, after opening down a point at 66, dropped a point further to a new low price. International Portland Cement, Swift, Island Creek Coal, Gulf common and United Fruit were conspicuous in the decline.

Stocks were slightly steadier in the early afternoon. Trading was quiet at the beginning of the last hour.

NEW YORK CURB

Stock	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	3 1/2	3 3/4
do effs	2 1/2	2 3/4
Big Ledge	3 1/2	3 3/4
Boston & Mont.	6 1/2	6 3/4
Butte & Z.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Butte Detroit	1 1/2	1 3/4
Calumet & Jerome	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Copper	1 1/2	1 3/4
Chester Motors	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cous Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cousden & Co.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Flint & G.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Flint & G.	1 1/2	1 3/4
First Natl Copper	1 1/2	1 3/4
Gold Warrior	1 1/2	1 3/4
Goldfield	1 1/2	1 3/4
Granby Motors	1 1/2	1 3/4
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hoe Mining	1 1/2	1 3/4
Howe Sound	1 1/2	1 3/4
Island Bay	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Victor	1 1/2	1 3/4
Junco	1 1/2	1 3/4
Laurel Trench Boat	1 1/2	1 3/4
Magma Cop	1 1/2	1 3/4
Majestic	1 1/2	1 3/4
Marlin Arms	1 1/2	1 3/4
Marlin Munitions	1 1/2	1 3/4
McKinley Dr	1 1/2	1 3/4
Met Petrol	1 1/2	1 3/4
Midwest Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Mojave Tungsten	1 1/2	1 3/4
Mohican	1 1/2	1 3/4
National Conduit	1 1/2	1 3/4
Nancy Hanks	1 1/2	1 3/4
Nipissing	1 1/2	1 3/4
Northwestern	1 1/2	1 3/4
Rea Cons	1 1/2	1 3/4
Sapulpa Ref	1 1/2	1 3/4
Somona	1 1/2	1 3/4
Stewart	1 1/2	1 3/4
Stewart Min	1 1/2	1 3/4
Stewartine Boat	1 1/2	1 3/4
Success Min	1 1/2	1 3/4
Troy Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4
United Motors	1 1/2	1 3/4
United W Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
United Sugar	1 1/2	1 3/4
United Verde Ext.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Utah National	1 1/2	1 3/4
U. S. Steam	1 1/2	1 3/4
Victoria	1 1/2	1 3/4
Zinc Concent	1 1/2	1 3/4

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer; moderate winds; mostly north-west.

For Southern New England: Cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair, warmer on the mainland.
For Northern New England: Rain tonight; Wednesday generally fair; warmer in Vermont.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 47.10 a. m. 47
12 noon 48

IN OTHER CITIES

City	8 a. m.
Albany	48
Buffalo	48
Chicago	48
Cincinnati	48
Denver	48
Des Moines	48
Kansas City	48
St. Louis	48
St. Paul	48
Washington	48

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise sets: 4:12 High water, 5:12 Low water, 5:42 p. m. Length of day, 15:00 Moon sets 12:10 a. m. LIGHT-VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:42 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 3/4
Alis-Chal	31	32 1/4	31	31 3/4
Am Ag Chem	93 1/4	94	93 1/4	94
Am B Sugar	96 1/4	96 3/4	96 1/4	96 3/4
Am Can	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Am Car Fr	73 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Am Coal N. J.	31 1/4	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 3/4
Am Cot Oil	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Am H & L	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14
Am H & L pf.	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Am Ice Sec	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Am Linseed	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Am Lins' d'p.	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Am Loco	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Am Loco pf.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Am Smelt	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Am Steel Fr	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am Sugar	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
Am Woolen	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Am Wool pf.	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Am Zinc	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Anacosta	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Atchison	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Atchison pf.	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
At Coast Li.	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
At Gulf	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Bald Loco	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Bald Loco pf.	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Balt & Ohio	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
B & O pf.	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Barrett	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Beth Steel B	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
BFGoodrich	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
BFGoodrich pf.	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Brook R T	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Burns Bros	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Burns B pf.	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Butte & Sup	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Cal Pack Corp	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Cal Petrol	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Calif Arizona	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Can Pacific	161 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2
Ct Leather	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Cerro de Pasco	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Chen Motor	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Ches & Ohio	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
CM & St Paul	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Col & Pac	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Chl Riet	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Chl R pf.	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Chl R pf pf.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Chl & G West	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Chl & G West pf.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Chl & N W	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Chile Cop	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 3/4
Chino Cop	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Col Fuel	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Col South	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Col So 1st pf.	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Col Gas & El.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Con Tab & R.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Con Gas	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Con Prod.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Con Prod pf.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Cru Steel	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Cub Am Sug.	190 1/2	191 1/2	190 1/2	191 1/2
Cuban Sug.	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Del & Huds.	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Denver	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
Denver pf.	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Dome Min.	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Elkhorn	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Elric	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Elric pf.	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
F M & S	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
F M & S pf.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Fisher Body pf	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Gac W & W	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Gen Chem	239 1/2	240 1/2	239 1/2	240 1/2
Gen Motors N	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
G Motors pf.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Granby Min.	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Green Can	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Gulf States	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Harv Cor	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Harv Cor pf.	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Harv Cor pf pf.	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Homestake	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Ill Central	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Inspiration	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Int Con Cor	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Int C Corp	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Int Ag Corp	194 1/2	195 1/2	194 1/2	195 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Int Mer Mar	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
In Paper	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
In Paper pf	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Kan City So	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Kenne Cop	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Lack Steel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Lehigh Val.	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
LE & W	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Manhattan	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Max Motor	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Maxwell 2pf.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Mex Petrol	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Miami	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Midvale Steel	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Mo K T	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
Mo Pacific pf	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Mo Pac pf.	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Mo Pac pf pf.	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Mon Power	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Nat Biscuit	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Nat Enamel	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Nat Lead	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Nevada Con	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD

37%	34%	32%	33%	CHICAGO BOARD OF			
3	81	103%	104%	Reported by C. F. & G. W.			
3	81	77%	80%	Wheat—	Open	High	Low
0	190	190	190	July	2.02	1.96	2.02
1	51	46%	46	Sept	1.83	1.86	1.83
3	91	91	91	Corn—			
9	109%	108%	109%	July	1.43%	1.44	1.43
8	8	8	8	Sept	1.30	1.31%	1.30
7	17%	16%	16%	Dec	1.31%	1.32%	1.31
4	11%	11%	11%	Oats—			
3	36%	35	36	July	.59	.59%	.57
5	26	25%	26	Sept	.52%		
6	38%	38%	38%	Dec	.54	.54%	.53
7	12	12%	12	Pork—			
8	45	45	45	May			
9	89	89	89	Sept	37.29	37.87	37.15
0	23	23	23	Lard—		37.69	37.10
1	45	45	45	May			
2	89	89	89	Sept	21.40	21.87	21.40
3	23	23	23	Sept	21.50		

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

GOOD EARNINGS
FOR HARVESTER

Notwithstanding the Unfavorable Crop Year International of New Jersey Reports Fourteen Per Cent Increase in Its Sales

International Harvester of New Jersey has issued its pamphlet report for 1916. The income account compares:

	1916	1915
Inc from ops.	\$15,822,800	\$14,186,622
Inc on loans	6,852,078	1,068,642
Inc on plant dep.	1,479,214	1,168,200
Inc on special main	418,369	628,596
Inc on ore & timber	642,977	444,748
Inc on losses on re- ceivables, etc.	715,000	910,000
App for free ins & per fts.	700,000	400,000
Conting reserve	300,000	700,000
Approp for prof shar	200,000	300,000
Total deduct	5,150,840	8,610,187
Net profit	10,671,960	5,576,435
Surplus	2,100,000	2,100,000
Balance	8,572,159	6,476,435
Common div	2,000,000	2,000,000
Preferred div	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pre surplus	27,448,164	22,722,029
Profit & loss surplus	24,030,624	21,742,464

*Equal to 21.4 per cent earned on \$60,000,000 common stock, compared with 16.1 per cent earned on same stock previous year.

President McCormick says in part: Crop conditions throughout the United States in the year 1916 were not as favorable as in the preceding year. There was a practical failure of the small grain crop in the northwestern states and partial failures of other crops in different sections of the country. This occasioned a substantial decline in domestic sales of grain and corn harvesting machinery, which was offset by increased sales of other products. The sales to International Harvester Corporation for the export trade were considerably greater than in 1915, though still below normal. The total sales for 1916 were 14 per cent over the preceding year.

The inventories increased \$12,600,000, due partly to larger stocks carried over in the country because of poor crops, but principally to the higher material and labor costs and the increased scale of production at works.

The extraordinary increase in the cost of all materials and labor entering into the manufacture of the company's products has necessitated further increases in the selling prices of the entire line. Additional advances must be made on the basis of present markets.

Receivables decreased \$5,500,000 due to the large percentage of cash received on current year's sales and favorable collection conditions.

During the past fiscal year the company retired \$11,165,000 of its gold notes maturing Feb. 15, 1918, leaving only \$6,104,000 outstanding. No seasonal borrowings were required to finance the year's operations. A portion of the company's funds at Dec. 31, 1916, was invested in short-term secured loans.

Owing to the increased cost of living, employees' wages and salaries have been advanced considerably and the company is now operating at labor costs heretofore unknown in the industry.

A profit-sharing plan announced at the beginning of 1916, permitting employees to subscribe for profit-sharing certificates and eventually become stockholders, has been taken advantage of by 14,248 employees. Under this plan 2358 shares common stock of the company have been issued fully paid to subscribing employees, and in addition \$840,000 was saved and accumulated to their credit at Dec. 31, 1916.

International Harvester Corporation has issued its report for 1916. The income account compares:

	1916	1915
Inc from operations	\$9,771,021	\$6,608,466
Interest on loans	800,000	878,942
Res for plant dep.	187,222	702,293
Res for spec main	110,550	204,400
Res for losses on re- ceivables, etc.	2,728,150	602,690
App for collect'g exp.	100,000	100,000
Approp for prof shar	100,000	100,000
Net profit	5,137,098	3,720,141
Preferred div	2,100,000	2,100,000
Balance	3,037,098	1,620,141
Conting reserve	2,357,098	1,620,141
Pre surplus	20,011,120	20,011,120
P & L surplus	20,011,120	20,011,120

BUYING POWER
OF THE DOLLAR

Foster's Dollar Index gives the following change in the purchasing power (expressed in cents) of the United States dollar, compiled from the world's commodity prices. The arbitrary basis taken being the average of prices during the years 1900 to 1906 as a period when the United States dollar had 100 cents in purchasing power:

	1916	1915
Average	100	100
1896 to 1898	126	100
1900 to 1906 (base)	100	100
1914	822	100
1915	822	100
1916	822	100
February, 1917	503	100
March, 1917	485	100

If commodities (cost of living) be high, then money or dollars must be correspondingly low or cheap. Mr. Foster says it might be the best time to buy dollars, preferably Liberty Bonds, to be held for a rise in their purchasing power, or lower prices of commodities.

ALUMINUM OUTPUT

Present capacity of aluminum producing countries, taking into account new works under construction according to L'Echo des Mines of Paris, is as follows, in tons: United States and Canada, 75,000; France, 20,000; Switzerland, 20,000; United Kingdom, 12,000; Norway, 16,000; Italy, 7000; total, 150,000.

ADVANCE IN THE
RAILWAY ISSUES

Expectations of an early decision in the freight rate case now being heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission was primarily responsible for the sudden change in sentiment on the part of the traders, resulting in a sharp advance occurring to the rails. Although the railroad issues on the whole are well up from the low prices established this year, they are substantially lower than the high prices recorded a year ago. Moreover, most of the rails are earning far in excess of last year.

Although Canadian Pacific has advanced 15 1/2 points from the low it is almost 20 points under the high price a year ago. What is true of Canadian Pacific is also true of the rank and file of the leading issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

In the following table are the more important railroad stocks along with the high in 1916, the low recorded this year, the high Monday, and the advance from low:

	High	Low	High	Adv
Atchafalaya	100 1/2	85 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/2
Balt & Ohio	96	67 1/2	73	5 1/2
Can Pac	183 1/2	148 1/2	164 1/2	15 1/2
Ches & Ohio	71	55	61 1/2	6 1/2
Erie, Md & St L	102 1/2	69 1/2	76 1/2	6 1/2
Lehigh	43 1/2	22 1/2	26 1/2	4 1/2
N Y Central	87 1/2	57 1/2	63 1/2	4 1/2
Nor Haven	77 1/2	52 1/2	65 1/2	6 1/2
Nor Pacific	115 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	5 1/2
Reading	115 1/2	83 1/2	96 1/2	12 1/2
So Pacific	104 1/2	88 1/2	95 1/2	6 1/2
St Paul	104 1/2	88 1/2	95 1/2	6 1/2
Union Pacific	155 1/2	128 1/2	139 1/2	10 1/2

BIG PROFITS OF
STEAMSHIP LINES

March profits of Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies of \$84,630 with one exception are the largest monthly record for this versatile property. They mean that in the first quarter of 1917 the company has earned a balance for its \$14,963,000 common of nearly \$17 a share, or at the rate of \$68 a year.

These March profits show an increase of \$612,000, or 164 per cent over the March, 1916, results. In the March quarter, therefore, Atlantic, Gulf has increased its net after interest on subsidiary bonds by \$1,336,000, or almost 115 per cent.

The March profits amounted to \$650 a share on the common stock, putting the annual rate to more than \$78. It is well to remember that one big month does not make a year and that fluctuations in profits are likely to be experienced.

In May of last year profits made their top figure of \$1,033,000. May and June are the two biggest months in the year. If precedent holds it would seem logical to expect that the next two monthly statements of Atlantic, Gulf would show new high records in profits.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
PROFITS ARE BIG

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net profits of Allis-Chalmers Company in April indicate that the current quarter will establish a new high record in earnings. In the first quarter net profits were \$900,672, equal to about \$21 a share on preferred stock. By close of the first half of this year, excess current assets over current liabilities will be equal to close to \$100 a share on the preferred. Theoretically, excess current assets would be sufficient to pay off preferred stock on basis of \$100 a share.

RUSSIA LETS
CAR CONTRACTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contracts for 1200 cars for the Russian Government railways have been let to the American Car & Foundry Company and the Standard Steel Car Company. Other contracts make a total of 10,000 cars, of which 5000 will be built by each of the above companies. The amount involved in the orders is between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 29

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Valley Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's Department Store; Essex.

Havana, Cuba—Jose Cueto; U. S. Havana, Cuba—Vincent Perez; U. S. Los Angeles, Cal.—Edgar Larson of Muse, Ferris & Walker; Tour.

New York—S. S. Powell of Powell Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln St.

New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Store; 112 Lincoln St.

Philadelphia, Pa.—L. J. Fox; U. S. Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S. Santiago, Cuba—Jose Escapa; U. S. Wheeling, W. Va.—George H. Greene of J. H. Lock Shoe Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Elizabethtown, Pa.—W. A. Withers of Kreider Shoe Co.

Lebanon, Pa.—A. H. Kreider of Kreider Shoe Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England.—Current metal prices are: Spot copper £130, futures £129 10s, electro £142; sales spot tin £253 10s, off 5s; futures £251 10s, off 10s; straits £253 10s, off 7s 6d; sales spot tin 80, futures 60 tons. Spot lead £30 10s, futures £29 10s. Spot spelter £54, futures £50.

SHOE MARKET
IS RESTRICTED

Local Trade in Footwear and Leather Appears to Be Preparing for Expected War Conditions—New Orders Small

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

With the shadow of coming events vitally important to the local shoe and leather trade, now fast developing into actual conditions, it is not strange that merchants have checked the activity so long prominent and await the facts in order to adjust their affairs properly to meet the new order of things.

Although taxes must necessarily be numerous, and large in the aggregate, they concern the general public even more than the mercantile community, because it matters little to producers what the cost of production may be if it is general and distributed without prejudice.

New features forced upon the trade are more or less disturbing at first, but the abnormal state of the market for the past year was in all respects extremely trying to producers, buyers and consumers as well, so the plan to increase the income of the Government will not jar the equanimity of the trade as it might if suddenly imposed when things were more tranquil.

At present the shoe business is dull. Orders are small, and this condition is now affecting the factories. The men on the road with next spring's samples are doing little beyond what they can do toward exploiting the next season's trade. Merchants of the South and West are not inclined to anticipate the result of the inflation which the cost of war is supposed to create, therefore, the roadmen are not sending home much except sample orders.

Under such circumstances it might be supposed that prices would soften considerably, but the fact is prices hold firm as a whole. That concessions could not be obtained among certain lines of light weight footwear is not exactly true, but they cannot be gained by inquiring buyers, because the future is considered too serious for manufacturers to make a general drop in prices merely because light leather is temporarily difficult to move even at a liberal reduction in values, but if a large operator had the courage to place a big order, without restricting the shipping date, there might be some manufacturers who would entertain an offer, but as far as known there is none who has taken advantage of the opportunity, though it may be a thing of the past on the morrow.

Inasmuch as fall business is backward, and only few buyers have ordered their usual quota of footwear for fall delivery, the local merchants are persuaded to believe that June business will be fairly good. It is generally known that army contracts will be placed at irregular intervals, from now on, and the expectancy of a declining market has become more or less fallacious. Manufacturers consider it a fair assumption that the larger shoe centers will have their fall orders pretty well booked before the summer visit of the buyers.

The possibilities attending a state of war give an element of uncertainty to all business prognostications, therefore the trade is far from a unit regarding the future, and merchants are found differing with the majority even to a point of pessimism. With all that confronts the shoe trade today there is no extensive evidence of discouragement manifested, although there are factories reported as practically idle. The whole situation has not had a parallel for many years. The outlook, however, cannot be unfavorable with the working class is fully employed and well paid.

Leading shoe merchants believe that prices will be firm, with a trend upward. The skeptical need only to go among the different lines of goods to find just how rigid are terms and prices.

Conditions, therefore, cannot be definitely described, especially when so many things are awaiting the finale of congressional action. Whatever the outcome, however, it is not expected to tend to lower values.

There were no reported sales in the packer hide market during the week ending May 19, and the past week's business is also of no great account. In fact the whole hide situation is practically at a standstill. Both packers and tanners evidently are waiting for something to occur which may be to them of considerable importance.

The dull business in the leather market keeps tanners away from the packers, who are not holding out any inducements as far as prices are concerned. There are fairly sizable stocks of winter pull-offs yet in salt, and strong efforts have been made to move them, but less energy, with an equal shrinking of prices, would probably accomplish the desire of the packers. Reports indicate that concessions will be made soon.

Hides of April, May and June slaughter are held at top figures, with the intent of giving to the winter stock all the attraction possible. It is proverbial with packers to be uneasy while January, February and March hides are unsold. The domestic world is confronted by a gigantic force which merchants are watching with concern. When the time arrives for it to become active its demands are expected to reach the extreme limits of all merchandizing and its profitable results.

The receipts of cattle at the mar-

keting points is up to the average, so in the absence of a demand equally as good an accumulation is the result. The packers-tanners are putting a fair number of hides in their vats, which keeps the surplus from being a menace to the course the packers are following. However, the increase is not wholly checked and if the dull domestic trade should drag along through the summer months values would now be dropping, despite a war's demands, because the bulk of this stock consists of lightweights more suitable to civilian than army uses.

The future would brighten some if England would lift the embargo, and agents in Washington send to the trade reports that it soon will be. Still many believe that it may be a very live factor for several months yet. It is considered a fair assumption that the home demand will start up again during the summer, at least sufficiently to keep prices about where they are now, with individual exceptions. What resumption of trading there will be will have the sustaining influence of a 10 per cent tariff and other war taxes.

Not the least improvement is reported in the sole leather business. The domestic demand is as small as it can be and dealers do not pretend to know much regarding the duration of present conditions. Foreign orders are virtually useless, because transportation, except via Vladivostok is practically out of the question. Prices of oak, union and hemlock tars are quoted about the same, but it will take actual buying to get bottom figures. Were it not for army contracts, the sole leather market would be flat.

Calfskin dealers are doing very little. Colors sell well, but the lots are small. The shoe merchants, however, are fairly sure that a fine future business is assured, for both the new and old shades. Colors have sold down to 60 cents, but a hustling buyer could lower that price if his courage and money should begin active work at any time before the expected war boom becomes a reality.

There have been several large contracts placed for army leather lately, with more to follow, which gives to the side upper leather market a busy aspect. As large and appreciated as this war demand may be these tanners would rather see a snappy local business, based on substantial civilian trading, because then prosperity would again be reflected, and buyers be in the market daily. Here again, little confidence can be placed in quotations. A personal test only can get a reliable way of the market. Everybody is looking for an improvement.

(The glazed kid is unchanged. The foreign trade is all that could be asked, but there it ends, because of England's indifference to the requests of its own markets to permit leather importations. A few shipments go via Eastern Russia; then again a few go to warehouses; but dealers need the removal of all restrictions because large stocks are being held.)

The first quality grades sell fairly well at from 70 to 80 cents; but blacks, from prime down to the lowest selection, move slowly. Prices have dropped from 60 cents to figures not quotable. Buyers who must get rates must make personal visits to the market.

STANDING OF THE
BOSTON BANKS

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston National banks and Old Colony Trust Company, members of the clearing house, are appended:

	May 26	Actual	Legal	Actual	Legal
National Union	15.24	15.24	15.87	15.87	15.87
Fourth Atlantic	15.53	19.39	15.87	20.77	20.77
Merchants	15.25	20.73	15.80	21.65	21.65
Second	15.74	24.96	15.34	23.15	23.15
Nat Shawmut	15.71	19.33	16.31	20.32	20.32
Webster & Atlas	16.39	24.65	15.68	20.89	20.89
Boylston	18.96	18.96	17.71	17.71	17.71
First	17.39	24.86	17.26	24.00	24.00
Security	18.01	20.30	18.14	20.56	20.56
Commercial	16.44	21.33	16.87	21.36	21.36
Old Colony Tr.	16.26	21.33	16.40	20.91	20.91
Aggregate	16.24	22.01	16.36	21.82	21.82

Five of the 11 banks are stronger than the previous week in legal reserve and five in actual reserve. No bank is below legal reserve requirement of 15 per cent, compared with none below in week before. Average aggregate legal reserve is .12 per cent lower than last week's and actual reserve .19 per cent higher.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Mon	Sat	ago	Mo	Yr
Highest grade rails	89.91	10	1.35	4.40	
Second grade rails	85.51	39	1.80	4.91	
Public utility	90.87	02	2.22	4.81	
Industrial	85.79	10	0.22	2.99	
Combined average	90.52	10	1.50	4.02	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship, 86; Electric Storage Battery, 62; General Asphalt, 21; Lehigh Navigation, 76 1/2; Lehigh Valley Transportation, 23 1/2; do pfd, 43 1/2; Lake Superior, 20 1/2; Philadelphia Company, 33 1/2; do pfd, 38; Philadelphia Electric, 30 1/2; Philadelphia Rapid Transit, 28 1/2; Philadelphia Traction, 78 1/2; Union Traction, 42 1/2; United Gas Improvement, 78 1/2.

TORRINGTON COMPANY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Torrington Company of Torrington has filed certificate of incorporation showing capital stock of \$11,000,000, divided into 440,000 shares each of par value of \$25, 40,000 shares of preferred and 400,000 shares of common. Preferred stock is entitled to dividends at the rate of 7 per cent.

ENGLISH WOOL
CONSERVATION

New Advisory Committee Makes Drastic Recommendations Along This Line—Crossbreds and Tops Under Tight Rein

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England, May 10.—Drastic recommendations for the conservation of wool supplies are made by the newly appointed Central Advisory Committee, who seem to be going further in some directions than the Government, when acting alone, ever contemplated. With regard to crossbred wool and tops, the committee recommend that the Army Council order of April 27, prohibiting, except under license, the delivery of crossbred tops for other than Government purposes should be retained in force for the present, and that the Army Contracts Department should continue to take over all unsold stocks of crossbred tops, made or to be made. They also recommend that all crossbred wools not already sold to spinners or manufacturers should be taken over by the department, and that no further sales of crossbred wool or tops should be permitted, except under license, and that the same action should be taken in regard to East India, Egyptian, and other similar wools suitable for Government purposes. In regard to merino wool, the committee have decided that stocks not already sold to spinners and manufacturers should be taken over by the department, and that no further sales of merino wool or tops should be permitted, except under license. On the other hand, it is recommended that the existing prohibition of the sale of other wools, tops, noils and hair, including mohair, alpaca, camel hair, and hair of Asiatic origin, should be revoked.

The committee have also reviewed the steps to be taken to restrict the consumption of wool already in the hands of spinners and manufacturers, and have recommended that an order should be made prohibiting the consumption of crossbred wool or tops in spinners and manufacturers' hands for other than Government purposes after May 31, 1917, except under restrictions to be laid down by the priority committees of spinners and manufacturers now being set up, and that similar action should be taken to restrict the consumption of merino wool and tops, except for Government purposes, as from a date to be determined later.

The committee are of opinion that the amount of machinery and of raw material to be devoted to civil consumption in general, or in particular cases, should further be limited through the priority committees by stoppage of night work, cessation of overtime, reduction of hours, or otherwise. In order to maintain the supply of clothing for the essential needs of the civil population at reasonable prices, they recommend that a limited number of standardized articles, in the manufacture of which wool forms a constituent part, should be instituted for the home trade, and that the particular method of standardization should be worked out by representative committees of each branch of the trade. There are, they point out, stocks of cloth and clothing, of hands of merchants and retailers sufficient to clothe the population with reasonable economy for at least 12 months, and they consider that the publication of this information, together with the sale of standardized articles at fixed prices, should have considerable effect in controlling prices in the home market. If not, they are prepared to recommend drastic steps to deal with the situation.

The prospect of widespread unemployment as the result of the enforced stoppage of machinery, is viewed with grave apprehension throughout West Riding. At a meeting of the Bradford City Council this week, Sir James Hill, M. P., one of the largest wool merchants in the city, said that at the present rate of manufacturing work for the army and navy would soon come to an end, and in his judgement the coming year would probably be one of great stress for the public of Bradford. He could never, he said, be a pessimist, but circumstances were such that he could draw no other conclusion, and his object was to warn the public that they must conserve all their resources for a time when they might be needed.

According to Mr. Klingensmith's testimony it takes about 1,000,000 a day to keep the big Ford plant moving. "We are having so much difficulty in getting raw material that were sales to be held up for one month by the lack of any one material, or even part, we would have to borrow money to continue business," said he.

Mr. Klingensmith, testifying in the suit brought by Dodge Bros. against Henry Ford to compel the automobile king to make a distribution of nearly \$600,000, had been asked why it was necessary to keep on hand cash balances running from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and his reply stated the \$1,000,000-per-day operating expenditures. Mr. Klingensmith said that possibility for a shut down is very great because of the uncertainty in getting sufficient supplies.

DIVIDENDS

Eastern Telc Company has declared the quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable June 15 to stock of record June 5.

Kennecott Copper Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 8.

The Realty Associates of New York have declared the regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 14 to stock of record July 5.

The Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Company has declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 25.

The Pacific Hardware Steel Company has declared a special dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable in Liberty Bonds or certificates covered by them as soon as they are available for distribution.

S.

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children's playground. Special rates by week
or month.

UTAH'S GOVERNOR
SEES WAR
GREED'S ANTIDOTEIn Commencement Address He
Arraigns Selfishness and Dis-
loyalty as National IllsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western BureauSALT LAKE, Utah.—"This war, with
all of its horrors and all of its heart-
aches, is not a visitation, wholly, in
all its aspects. The need of this coun-
try for some such calamity to bring
about an unselfish devotion to duty
was never so evident as now."With these remarks punctuating a
forceful address, Simon Bamberger
spoke at the commencement exercises
at the University of Utah. The Gov-
ernor asserted that "unless the signs
are misread, this war will be a long
one, a war that will cost this Nation
billions in treasure and thousands of
human lives."The Governor proceeded: "We have
had in this country a class of people
who were almost wholly selfish, who
mistook liberty for license, and free
speech for anarchy. These people
have been a law unto themselves, and
have repented any form of authority,
no matter how necessary, as tyranny."Today marked the forty-eighth com-
mencement day, and diplomas and cer-
tificates were granted to 276 students.
There was a commencement procession,
headed by the board of regents and
the faculty. An entrance march
dedicated to the new Army of the
United States was rendered.President John A. Whitsoe presented
85 students with \$50 prizes won in
various branches of endeavor during
the year.CHARITY WORKERS
URGED TO ACTIVITYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington BureauWASHINGTON, D. C.—"Keep up
local charities," will be one message
of the women's committee of the
Council of National Defense which
will be flashed to the women of the
country."Our poor and helpless must not
suffer because of the war," said Mrs.
Ira Couch Wood, secretary of the
committee, who is assisting in shaping
the policies of the body of well-known
women enlisted by the Government
to mobilize the woman-power of the
country."Charities are largely supported to-
day by the contributions from sur-
plus incomes," said she, "and with the
burdens of war, income taxes, and
the like, our charities are likely to
be curtailed. But the women of the
country who stay at home must step
in and see that the dependents and
helpless of their communities do not
suffer.""On our women will devolve the re-
sponsibility of seeing that the aged,
the feeble, the helpless, are taken care
of."RHODE ISLAND SCOUTS
JOIN NATIONAL BODYPROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode
Island Boy Scouts, the only indepen-
dent State organization of scouts in
the country, which has been in exis-
tence since the beginning of the scout
movement in America, affiliated today
with the national body, the Boy
Scouts of America. The merger
comes as a result of several months
of conference between the heads of
both organizations.The Rhode Island Boy Scouts will
be known in future as the Greater
Providence Council of the Boy Scouts
of America, and will continue scout
work with its present organization and
officers. All of its 70 troops, with
several thousand boys, are transferred
bodily into the national organization,
which thus completes its full repre-
sentation in every State in the Union.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Senior week festivities for the col-
lege of business administration of Bos-
ton University started tonight with the
senior prom at the Copley Plaza. The
committee in charge consists of Miss
Helen Getchell, chairman, Miss Kath-
erine Toye, Miss Eva Sadler, Miss
Ruth Richardson and Allan Mackin-
non. The patronesses are to be Mrs.
L. H. Murlin and Dr. Mary Alice Emer-
son. Other events of senior week
are the senior banquet, Thursday, at
the Hotel Thorndike; faculty recep-
tion to the seniors, Friday, at the Col-
lege Club; Epsilon Alumnae reunion,
Saturday, at the college of liberal
arts; baccalaureate services at the
New Old South Church, with an ad-
dress by President L. H. Murlin, Sun-
day; senior play, "Green Stockings,"
Monday, at 2:15 and 8 p. m.; class
day exercises at Riverside, Tuesday,
and on Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. Com-
mencement exercises at Tremont
Temple, with address by Bishop Ed-
win Holt Hughes.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

A mass meeting to discuss the
Liberty Loan and ways and means by
which the college could help was held
at Radcliffe College yesterday. Miss
Priscilla Thorp of Cambridge has
charge of the canvassing of these
bonds with Miss Rachel Metcalf of
Winchester as assistant. Prof. Wil-
liam A. Nelson will deliver the com-
mencement address.Appointments in the Guild for next
year are as follows: Misses Anne
Geddes of Cambridge, student member
of the bureau of occupation; Marjorie
Snow of Quincy, manager of the red
book; Grace Walsh of Boston, man-
ager of the candy sales; Elsie Whit-
ney of Malden, in charge of the Guild
room; Gladys Evans of Cambridge,
in charge of Bible classes, and Alice
Stewart of Brookline, chairman of
the devotional committee.Members of the Junior photograph
committee are Misses Lucretia, Lowe

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Wallace M. Robinson, Pres.

of Andover, Gladys Bolton of Roxbury,
Helen Garrity of Cambridge and Dor-
othy Wilson of Cambridge. Lectures
close at the college today and end
June 16. Class night is scheduled for
June 17, class exercises June 18,
alumni supper June 19 and com-
mencement June 20. Economy in
class expenditures in the freshman
class as the result of the war has left
a surplus, \$75 of which has been
voted to the Red Cross movement.PANAMA CHANCES
FOR MANGOL GROWINGBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science MonitorPANAMA, R. P.—A shipment of
mangoes, which reached the canal
from the Province of Chitre, recently,
has aroused new interest in this fruit
now that industrial and agricultural
"preparedness" has become popular
here. The mango is the tropical
apple. It is as common in hot coun-
tries as the apple is in the temperate
zone. It has a smooth skin like an
apple, with a flat stony seed. It is
in taste somewhat like that of an
apricot, but with a flavor all its own.
The trees begin to bear at four years,
and may continue for perhaps cen-
turies. They often attain immense
size, sometimes 100 feet high, shading
1000 square yards. Such trees may
produce inconceivably large quantities
of fruit.The Chitre mangoes retailed for
3 1/2 to 4 cents a piece, at which price an
acre in well-matured trees would give a
gross yield of several thousand
dollars.Fresh fruit will always command
a good market on the canal, and those
specializing on particular crops,
such as rubber, coco, cane, etc., would
be well advised to grow mangoes,
oranges, pineapples, and avocados, for
example, incidental to their main lines.
Passing ships will take plenty of these,
and it would not be difficult, it is
thought, to work up an export trade
with such advantages in transportation.CANADA URGES
DRAFT OF WEALTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Despite the fact
that the Trades and Labor Congress,
when meeting in convention in this
city last September, voted strongly
against a draft, representative labor
men are now prepared to support
Premier Borden in his proposals with
regard to the measure, and there is a
general demand at the same time for
the drafting of wealth, that the rail-
ways become nationalized and that
food profiteering be stopped.James Simpson, vice-president of
the Trades and Labor Congress of
Canada, when spoken to in regard to
the matter, said: "I must object to
any system of drafting of men that
does not call for an equivalent sacri-
fice on the part of those who hold the
material resources to make the financ-
ing of the war much easier than it
has been."MAUI CHILDREN
TO MAKE GARDENSBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science MonitorWAILUKU, Maui, Hawaii—"A thou-
sand gardens for Maui" is the slogan
adopted in a campaign to have chil-
dren all over the island raise vege-
tables to help forestall the effects of
any food shortage. Widespread co-
operation will be given the children
by adults and by the plantations, the
latter to lend every assistance in the
promotion of vegetable gardening.Plantation managers and others have
offered to set aside tracts of land near
laborers' camps for children to de-
velop into gardens. Even if there is
no food shortage, the directors of the
campaign believe it will help many
families to reduce the cost of living.STRAUS MILK CHARITY
TO CONTINUE A YEARSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern BureauNEW YORK, N. Y.—Nathan Straus
has announced that he will continue
to operate the milk stations he main-
tains in the public parks, for another
year, and then stop that service. Mr.
Straus says that politics are mixed up
with charity to such an extent that the
petty annoyances caused him in his
dealing with the city in connection
with this philanthropy, about \$1,000-
000, have combined to force him to
this decision.He has offered to contribute \$25-
000 a year if the National League for
Women's Service takes over the work.

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years have matured
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cooking and personal
service that are nationally
famed. Its numerous
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and Assembly Room af-
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tricts and terminals of
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by the student government association
at Simmons College to send to the
Glove-Waistcoat Society in London to
make leather coats for the soldiers, at
the same time giving employment to
many women at present without work.
Step singing will be held tonight. Re-
freshments will be served by the Y.
W. C. A. to students taking examina-
tions today. Officers of the Dramatic
Club for next year are Misses Sally
Page, president; Margaret E. Daniels,
vice-president; Margaret Pickles, sec-
retary, and Marie O'Connor, treasurer.
Miss Eleanor Perry is senior in
charge of the new press board. The
sophomore executive board members
are Misses Katherine Rock, librarian;
Anna Stolzenbach, secretary; Flor-
ence MacLeod, secretary of general
service and Vera Perkins, secretary
of household economics.

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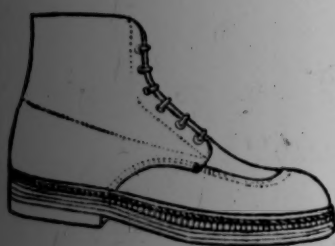
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Note the Charm of Simple Designs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The demoielle of 16 summers and thereabouts, in company with her smaller sisters, is gradually, but surely, giving up the habit of choosing the fashion of her clothes from among "grown up" models; and, following in this, the lead of her English sisters, she is more often clad today, not only with the fresh daintiness she always possessed, but also with that simplicity which is almost inseparable from it. In this, the designers, both of materials and models, have been true friends to her, for hardly ever before has there been a greater abundance of thin fabrics, such as foulard, muslin, cotton ratine, shantung, prints, and even chintz (1) from which to make delightful choice.

The new "country muslins," in the tiniest of lavender or blue sprigs, make charming dresses for warm days, the only permissible addition for these being plain silk ribbon in either a narrow or a fairly wide width; if narrow, twisted twice round the waist and tied in a wattleau bow near the front. If wide, worn as a large butterfly bow at the back, set rather high. To finish the neck, a simple collar of plain or spot muslin is chosen, or the neck line itself is cut out in a shallow round and a border of hand embroidered lawn, used, probably, long ago to adorn one of the quaint baby caps, will achieve instant success, if employed to soften the edges.

There is a decided feeling for large bows of both ribbon and patterned silk, tied Japanese fashion at the back of frocks and set at a high waistline, or several loops of wide ribbon will be allowed to fall softly for some way down the skirt. For plain or tiny spotted muslin frocks, in white or ecru, there is hardly a prettier trimming than a two or three-inch ribbon in pastel colorings, run through wide tucks. There is always some new and quaint way of using ribbon for these girlish frocks; often it is twisted and partly veiled among the muslin folds, to be then pulled through the slot, holding some drapery in place before being finally tied in the daintiest of bows. What might be called loose tucks or ruffled casings for ribbon are appearing upon some of the latest frocks, and these fall below the waist for some inches before being caught up at the back, or, starting from the waistline, they are crossed in front and looped near the hem, where they are held with ribbon rosettes.

The frock shown in the sketch shows the charm of some of the new simple designs. In cream shantung, the wide lines of raised stitching are carried out in lichen green, the bow of shantung being lined and hemmed with the same shade of green. A vest of sheer white muslin is worn inside. The hat seen with this is of coarse straw in a soft shade of fete de negre, bound round the crown with a creamy ribbon in which tete de negre and green predominate.

The simpler designs, at present being shown for coats, are ideal for linens, or even holland suits, which every girl includes in her wardrobe nowadays. One of the prettiest of these is cut after the fashion of the popular straight jumper, with no opening beyond a small V at the neck, the great attraction of the design lying in the large square of embroidery set at each side of the tunic under the arms, half above, half below, the waistline, the rest of the coat being quite plain, a loose waist belt just keeping the folds in position. A small turnover collar of the material disappears inside another of ample proportions, also of the same material, turned over from shoulder to shoulder.

The skirt to accompany this is set in simple box plaits falling free to the hem. In natural dark holland or white pique, with the embroidery carried out in dark blue, touched lightly with yellow, this proves a most attractive design. The same model would be equally suitable for a coat or frock of quite small proportions. A little detail seen not long ago, the daring manner of its use so essentially "French," took the form of row upon row of fine black valenciennes lace, sewn at the edges of the daintily ruffled flounces on a tiny white muslin frock. This showed a short-waisted bodice, softened in the same way with edges of black valenciennes lace and threaded through with a soft sash of



A summer frock in cream shantung

pastel blue, which was knotted at one side over the little flounced skirt.

A diminutive coat to put on over this fell straight and full from neck to hem, and was made of white camels-hair cloth lined with pastel blue; this was veiled with black chiffon, as was also the Capuchin hood covering the shoulders. A child-like note was seen in the scattered trailing design of pink-tipped daisies with their buds, embroidered at the edges of lining and hood. For practical wear there are some excellent frocks, again, in natural holland or linen, quite plain

Homemakers and the Larger Housekeeping

In these days when women are occupied with both the duties at home and the demands of the larger household, a word from one who has succeeded in both to a marked degree does not come amiss. That women can perform both duties well has been proved many times. That they can at the same time perform the duties of mothers and homemakers, and promote great movements which require much time and thought is no longer an open question.

"I have always felt that women should never seek public work, but rather let it seek them," said Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. "First and always women must be homemakers. Today, more than ever, must their service to their Government begin at home. The keynote of their work must be thrift. We should study to conserve food, clothing, and time, as our first duty to our country. You ask me how I have managed to be so much with my family, keep my home, and yet carry on so much public work. First of all, I am a great lover of home. I believe I can safely say that I have never neglected

except for the quaint way in which a group of folds is held at each side of the waistline by some effective smocking of true plowman design. A narrow border of cross stitch in the same colors borders the hem of the sailor collar, the color being repeated in the tie in a soft silk. Beneath this is worn a divided skirt in the same material, falling Persian fashion, which is turned under and closely held at the knees, the folds then falling for some little way. This provides an ideal garment for any active occupation, whether of work or play.

"But I knew that, when I began work, I could not spend my time at afternoon affairs, social life at clubs, and other such activities of women. I conserved here; I did not go into public work until my four boys had grown up. Then they urged me to take up the work for suffrage, for I had been reared a suffragist. My father was a lawyer, and a loyal supporter of suffrage.

"I grew up with the idea that women should cultivate common sense in their attitude toward all work in the larger household, using the same tact in their association with men in reform work or civic work that successful homemakers use in their homes. A public worker is only the instrument through which a great movement speaks. She must learn to give and take as men do, and keep herself out of it. She needs to believe in men and in women. Women, especially, in their work outside the home, must cultivate the large sense of cooperation and comradeship. This women's clubs have helped to train women for.

"In this great work before the women of the world today, the clubs are ready in their changed character to do what, as mere social or cultural centers, they could never have done. Women are becoming better and more efficient housekeepers than they ever have been, and this improvement has come about largely through the interest aroused by the club activities.

"Women have learned by this training that a broadening of the activities of women does not need to lessen their interest in their homes or their efficiency in them, any more than men need to neglect their business to become helpful citizens of the State and Nation.

"You ask if the association of Illinois is going to help the garden movement. Yes, in every way possible. That is part of the home movement. I know many women who are personally doing much with their little patch of ground. I have always made a great deal of my flower garden. This year I have decided to plant to vegetables just half of it. The border will be given up to beets. They are decorative and are needed as food. We, as an organization, shall stand behind the Government 200,000 strong, and in the meantime, while we shall watch diligently all efforts for the promotion of suffrage, we believe that every true suffragist should be a patriot first. Woman will be needed in the affairs of national importance more than ever, and her faithful service now, her self-abnegation, her constant watchfulness to be wise and helpful, will bring her more quickly to her full citizenship."

The Story of the Silhouette

A study of the vases and other pottery, preserved to us from ancient days, proves that the art of the present day cutter of silhouettes, to be seen always at bazaars and county fairs and all such places, is not a novelty but an art that has been handed down throughout many centuries. That exceedingly artistic race of very early days, the Etruscans, were not only quite familiar with it, but are known to have excelled in what is called more technically, perhaps, as the monochrome. Today's name, "silhouette," was not then invented.

The silhouette may be defined as a profile, or shadow outline, of a figure, drawn upon paper and filled in with solid black or cut out of black paper with scissors. The latter form is rather more common than the former, at least today. In the earlier days of their popularity, however, before photography had come to the front, these silhouettes were painted upon glass or ivory, as well.

Did you ever have a silhouette party? That is good fun. Each guest sits for his portrait—silhouette—early in the evening or else some day before the event. The artist—that is, the one who draws the pictures—arranges the subject with a candle or lamp, in such a way that his shadow is thrown upon a sheet of white paper. Then he draws the outline of the sitter's head and shoulders with charcoal and blacks it all in, indicating by heavier marks or shadows the features. These silhouettes are then hung up along the walls, as in an art gallery, and the guests are then admitted to see them and asked to write the name belonging to each on the cards provided. This is not always so easy as it sounds.

But to return to the history of these monochrome pictures. The early sals of the art in Europe and in the United States were made by painting, probably with a fine brush and India ink, on glass, chiefly, with white ruffs or lace caps showing and sometimes delicate touches of gold. Occasionally lines of color appeared. These required some real artistic ability and skill. Then followed closely the innovation of cutting these silhouettes out of black paper and that became a popular accomplishment, so writers on this interesting subject have told us. In fact, it became quite a drawing room accomplishment, and women with skilled fingers used to cut silhouettes of friends and pets most industriously and paste them into the scrapbook, which was also enjoying high popularity at that time. Meantime, certain artists began to specialize in these black portraits and some even became famous for their artistic creations.

Various antiquarian societies possess interesting examples, belonging to the Colonial period of the history of the United States. A number of the silhouettes of this period show whole families grouped together, in their own houses, charmingly quaint pictures, showing the various members of the household at favorite pursuits. Auguste Edouart, a Frenchman, was one of the best known silhouettists of both Europe and the United States. It has been said that nearly all the great men of his time, in Great Britain and Ireland and also in America, sat to him for these profile portraits in black. An American artist of the early Nineteenth Century also became famous for his silhouettes, one William Henry Brown of Charleston, South Carolina. He cut a most interesting silhouette of John Randolph of Roanoke, which he superimposed upon a background of a field with trees, a rail fence and some horses.

The name "silhouette" is said to have been adopted from the name of Etienne de Silhouette, Minister of Finance in France during the middle of the Eighteenth Century. At that time the treasuries of that country were sadly depleted and M. Silhouette imposed all sorts of strict economies upon the people. In fact, he acquired such a reputation for parsimony that he became a popular subject for the caricaturists. His name, too, came to be applied to anything scanty and extremely economical. For example, a coat that was short of pockets, a skirt that was narrow and inexpensive, any such style, was promptly labeled "a la Silhouette." During his time the art of portrait painting did not flourish and the silhouettists, whose prices were most modest, for their art, was looked upon rather contemptuously, as poor and cheap, made the most of their

opportunity. It is said that the financier himself occasionally made what were then usually referred to as "shades," although by mechanical means. It was not until some years later that the art was given his name. Not only do museums and historical or antiquarian societies today cherish what few examples of the silhouettes of famous people of the Eighteenth and early Nineteenth centuries they can discover, but Bowdoin College has in its library class albums filled with silhouettes of prominent men of the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century, Franklin Pierce, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and others.

Today, however, one does not think of silhouette cutting as an art, but rather as a somewhat amusing accomplishment, and the silhouettist is an established feature, as has been said, of the bazaar and the county fair.

Did You Ever Serve Pineapple This Way?

Eve was getting breakfast for her guest and herself and was hidden away in her tiny kitchenette, quite absorbed in the preparation of a "surprise." As that kitchenette absolutely refused to welcome more than one occupant at a time, the guest was obliged to content herself with guessing what the forthcoming dainty was to be. Somehow she scented an unmistakable odor of pineapple. Eve, the hostess, preserved a discreet silence and refused to emerge from her quarters until she had finished her work. At last, she came out. In each hand she held a dainty blue plate and on each were little pointed cones of pineapple arranged in a circle, the apex pointing in toward a little mound of powdered sugar in the center. Such an attractive fruit course as it was! Eve, having seated her guest, was prevailed upon to tell how she did it.

"It is easy enough," quoth she; "just take a good, strong kitchen fork and keep sticking it in all around each eye of the pineapple. Push it as far into the center as possible, and the sections will come out quite readily. Now," she instructed, illustrating her words by her actions, "all that you have to do is to pick up a piece in your fingers; the eye keeps you from getting them sticky. Dip it into the powdered sugar and eat it. And you can regulate the amount of sugar very well, this way, having as much or as little as you wish. I think serving it this style brings out more sweetness from the fruit itself than you get in any other way."

A Hint About the Care of Wild Flowers

Now that wild flowers are making fields and hillsides beautiful, and expeditions to the country, even for a day or a few hours, usually mean the bringing back of at least a handful of blossoms to cheer one's home or office, perhaps a word or two concerning the care of them will not come amiss. They will usually last much longer if their stems are cut or broken again, before arranging in vases. As for the delicate wood violets, a wise thing to do for them is to plunge the whole bunch carefully and gently into a bowl of cool—not icy—water and then let them drain a few minutes, holding them loosely, blossoms down. Dogwood will keep fresh for some little time if the stems are broken off again, just before it is put in water. The same is true of lilac branches. If this is not done, the stems, which dry up while out of water after the branches are picked, usually stay dried up and congested, so that they cannot profit by the water in which they are placed and the whole spray withers promptly. Changing the water every day and clipping the stems occasionally also help to make the wood flowers last longer in a strange environment.

Beefsteak Loaf

Put 3 pounds of raw round steak through the meat chopper until it is chopped very fine. Add to it about 5 large crackers rolled to a fine meal, 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 tablespoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of butter, enough sage and pepper to season the mixture well and 2-3 of a cup of milk. Mix together thoroughly and form into a loaf about 2 hours. Serve cold, cut in thin slices.

Recipes for Strawberry Time

Strawberry time is a welcome season, for probably the fragrant, delicious strawberry is one of the most popular fruits known, at least in the United States. The name strawberry is believed to have originated from the strawlike appearance of the long stem of the fruit. This is more noticeable in the wild than in the cultivated fruit. Another reason given by some is that it was once customary, in some places, to string the berries on straws.

The strawberry is a native of temperate countries and so is known throughout many European countries, Great Britain, Central Asia and the United States. It is said that cultivation of the berry began early in the Seventeenth Century. One of the first of these cultivated varieties was known as "hautbois," and, long after this name was practically given up, the street peddlers in London would shout—and we'd like to think they do occasionally still—"ripe hoboy, fine sweet hoboy."

Virginia was one of the first places in the United States to improve the strawberry. Later on, Carolina won a reputation for growing some of the finest berries known.

Strawberry Shortcake—If a vote were to be taken to decide what was the most popular dessert known, strawberry shortcake would come pretty near to leading the list, if it did not actually win first place, according to many who are fond of this delicious springtime dish. An excellent and simple recipe for making what is known as the old-fashioned strawberry shortcake reads as follows: Sift together 1½ cups of flour, 1½ heaping teaspoons of baking powder and 1 teaspoon of salt. Work ½ cup of butter into this and add enough rich milk to make a soft dough. Divide this into two parts and roll them out, one at a time. Spread the first one over a pie plate and pour a little melted butter over it; then place the other half, rolled to the same size, on top of it. Prick with a fork and bake in a good oven. Wash, hull and mash a box of strawberries and sprinkle a little sugar over them. Let them stand for about half an hour. When the shortcake is done, split the two cakes apart and spread a layer of strawberries over the bottom layer, buttering it first. Put the upper layer on again, butter that and cover with the rest of the berries. Many cooks save out some of the best and biggest berries, and put them whole on the top of the cake. Serve with whipped cream or with plain thick cream.

Steamed Strawberry Shortcake, or Strawberry Pudding—Sift together 3 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, and 1 teaspoon of salt. Rub into this 2 tablespoons of butter, then add the white of 1 egg beaten until stiff and sufficient milk to make a soft dough. Butter a pudding mold, pour in the dough and steam half an hour. Serve hot with a sauce made of 2 boxes (quarts) of strawberries, mashed and sweetened and mixed with 1 cup of cream.

Strawberry Whip—The simplest way to make this delicious dessert is simply to mash a box of strawberries that have been hulls, washed, and drained, sweeten them to taste and fill sherbet glasses a half or a third full. Fill up the glasses with cream, beaten very stiff. Preserved strawberries may be used for this dish but, in such a case, smaller glasses and a smaller amount of the strawberries would be better. Another way of making strawberry whip includes the use of gelatine. To make this variety, soak 2 teaspoons of gelatine in 2 tablespoons of cold water. When dissolved, add the gelatine to 2 cups of mashed strawberries which

have been sweetened to taste. Add the whites of 2 eggs, beaten stiff. Chill and serve in sherbet glasses, with one whole strawberry on top.

Cottage Pudding with Strawberry Sauce—Sift with 1½ cups of flour, 1 heaping teaspoon of baking powder and a little salt. Rub in 1 tablespoon of butter, add 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of milk and 2 eggs beaten separately. The stiff whites last. Bake in a rather shallow pan or in muffin rings. Serve with a sauce made of 1 box of strawberries, mashed and sweetened with 1 cup of white granulated sugar, with 1 dessertspoon of butter or ½ cup of thick cream beaten in.

Strawberry Cream (an English recipe)—Wash and hull 1 pound of strawberries, and rub enough through a sieve to make 1 cup of purée. Put this in a double boiler over hot water. When it is warm, add to it ½ of an ounce of pink gelatine which has been dissolved in 2 tablespoons of water and strained. Mix thoroughly and then beat in lightly, but well, 1 cup of heavy cream which has been whipped to a stiff froth. Add 3 ounces of sugar and a little lemon juice, perhaps a teaspoon. Stir this mixture at intervals until it is about to stiffen—set—then pour it into a mold which has been wet with cold water, and in the top of which has been placed a little sweet jelly in quite a liquid state, a few whole strawberries and some chopped pistachio nuts. Chill and serve with a border of fresh berries. (This should not be allowed to stand long in the mold, as it is apt to discolor.)

Strawberry Tartlets—Make pastry cases in small patty shell tins or very small sized muffin rings, of a good, not too rich, pastry. When done, fill with a strawberry mixture, made as follows: Wash and hull enough good, ripe strawberries to fill a measuring cup. Put ½ cup of sugar and 4 tablespoons of water into a saucepan over the fire and boil to a sirup. Flavor with any desired fruit sirup or flavoring extract and pour it over the strawberries. Let them stand in some rather warm place for about half an hour. Then lift out the fruit, place it in the pastry cases and pour a little of the sirup into each. This should be enough to make a dozen tartlets. Finish each off with a teaspoon of sweetened and flavored whipped cream.

Strawberry Water Ice—Mash enough good ripe strawberries to fill a pint measure. Add the juice of 1 lemon and 1 pint of sirup, made by boiling together for 10 minutes 1 pint of water and 1 cup of sugar. Pour into the freezer, freeze and pack as usual.

Strawberry Icing for Cakes—Put ½ pound of confectioners' sugar in a saucepan and add gradually, stirring over a low fire, about 3 tablespoons of strawberry sirup. Be careful not to let it get too hot or the icing will grow lumpy, and remember that the sugar is melting all the time that one is stirring in the sirup. The icing should be perfectly smooth, and just soft enough to pour over the cake. If the icing becomes too thin, it may be thickened by adding more sugar.

Strawberry Jam (an English recipe)—Wash, hull and put into the preserving kettle good red strawberries, small or medium-sized ones preferably. Be sure that all decayed berries are eliminated before weighing. To every pound of strawberries, allow ¾ pound of sugar. Put the sugar in a pan in the oven and let it warm, but be careful to keep it from melting. Boil the berries for 30 minutes, stirring almost constantly; then add the heated sugar and boil all together for another 30 minutes, or until the jam will set. The flavor will be improved by the addition of 1 gill of red currant juice to each pound of berries.

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The Latest Thing in Opera Bags

Straight from Paris this comes, the newest thing in opera or theater bags, and the woman who has a handsome old lace handkerchief can copy it at home. The bag itself is of velvet, coral or sage green or soft old blue—any color you choose. It is lined, of course, with the daintiest of silks and has a little inside pocket for change or a tiny purse or card case. The lace handkerchief is draped over the outside, the middle being cut to fit into the top of the bag. The pattern of the lace is outlined in colored beads to match the body of the bag, a simple thing to imitate.

These Parisian bags are put into a top of beautifully wrought silver, with a double chain to carry them by. However, the woman at home could make quite as pretty and dainty a bag by gathering it into a ruffle at the top and running in a draw string of ribbon which harmonized in color and design.

Bead bags are steadily gaining in popularity. Those who possess some of the old-fashioned ones, made long ago when they bore designs, not only of flowers in exquisite colors, but even of houses and trees and people, are indeed fortunate to have such attractive accessories to their wardrobes.

One beautiful and interesting bag, recently brought here from France, had the story of Robinson Crusoe

worked on it in beads of many rich colors. On one side was Crusoe and his man Friday; on the other the same hero, with the gorgeously uniformed officers who rescued him. Another old French bag showed a house and garden done in beads, both sides alike. Others have beautiful flower designs, those in rich dark colors being more attractive, as a rule, than those in the delicate pastel shades.

An interesting feature of these old bags is their extreme lightness and the delicacy and small size of the beads used in their making. The French sometimes speak of them as "sable," that is, worn smooth and small, as though by sand. The difference between those beads, and the kind in general use at later periods, is clearly shown in places where the bags have been mended and the coarse beads used. In some of the old bags, larger beads were used purposely to intensify the shadings.

A rather unusual piece of bead work, somewhat resembling an old sampler, is an oblong upon which is worked with careful detail a chateau, a series of low buildings which were probably the stables—we would say garage today—and the always-to-be-found row of tall slender trees. In the garden, before the chateau, may be seen the figures of the master of the house, the mistress and the little dog. This, too, is French.

THE HOME FORUM

Through Spiritual Understanding

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANIFESTLY, it is through spiritual understanding that the things of Spirit are apprehended. It is through the understanding of the rules of mathematics that numbers are used and proved; through musical understanding that music is grasped and enjoyed. It is by means of understanding goodness, purity, truth, that goodness and purity and truth appear. It is through kindness that kindness is cultivated; through active service that love is expressed. Nothing comes to light or is made manifest through ignorance of it, through neglect of it, nor by means of any activity which is by nature opposite to it or in effort obstructive to it. To suppose that spiritual understanding can be discovered or cherished by or through the material senses is as illogical as to believe that mathematics, to use again a parallel, can be understood by the continued attempt to build upon two and two being five. The truth that two and two make four must be practiced, if mathematical understanding is to grow. And the truth that God is Spirit and man spiritual, must be cherished and practiced if it, in like manner, is to grow in human consciousness and take the place of the beliefs in the things of the flesh.

It may be asked, "What, exactly, is spiritual understanding?"

Surely, just understanding God and everything with which God has to do. Men have believed varying and con-

tradictory things about God, many of the long since abandoned. Beliefs about Deity have improved with the centuries, but even yet there has been little provable truth known amongst men. Christian Science now appears, declaring without apology that the same spiritual teaching set forth by Jesus is revealed again to willing seekers through Mrs. Eddy's spiritual discovery concerning the true and eternal nature of God and man; and that this discovery is not discernible by the material senses, but is clear to the spiritual capacity which alone can receive and make use of spiritual understanding.

What do the five material senses tell mankind? That man is the bulk of a matter body, that nothing exists to him outside the range of his material seeing and hearing and feeling. No one believes this, for human intelligence has already far transcended this limitation. Even human intelligence, however, unenlightened by spiritual revelation, tells us nothing of the eternal verities; and it is to the spiritual understanding, totally apart from material intelligence, that all must turn if they are to learn what is true about God.

The material senses say that man is matter; that he has birth, decay, death. The limits of their evidence would doom man to disaster and annihilation. Revelation through spiritual understanding, discovers man to be spiritual idea in divine Mind; the like-

ness and image of the infinite divine Love which knows no taint of sin, sickness nor death. This spiritual man, or real man, as Christian Science puts it, never descends into matter; is never born, never dying, but exists as eternal indestructible idea, as intact and as immortal as the divine Mind which maintains him. And the value of Christian Science lies in this: that so soon as this truth of being is accepted, spiritual understanding begins to operate as law to remove from the individual consciousness the beliefs of the flesh which have heretofore called themselves man. "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God," writes Mrs. Eddy upon page 209 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

And, furthermore, every page of this same textbook opens the way to find this spiritual understanding and furnishes rule upon rule for keeping it active and for proving its value to mankind. Material sense holds for mortals the repetition of sin, sickness and death. Spiritual understanding holds for man holiness, health and eternal life. So, salvation is not a matter of exchanging sin and sickness for holiness and health, but a question of laying off material sense, or belief in matter, for the spiritual perception and practice of what is true about man. Sin and sickness are the effects of false belief; health and holiness the fruits of spiritual understanding. And

as we cannot hope to see spiritual fruits grow from a material soil we deal, not with the effects of materiality, but with the soil from which such effects spring. "So we can only reach for the 'fruits of the Spirit,'" as Paul states it, through the spiritual understanding of that which alone is reality. Thus it is seen that the work of salvation is in each individual consciousness as "the conscious, constant capacity to understand God" increases, and the belief in the flesh as man, decreases. Through spiritual understanding the old is put off and the new is put on and we may become, as Paul again puts it, a "new creature."

Why should not health be a legitimate part of sinlessness, inasmuch as God is good and so much of God as is reflected or expressed, through spiritual understanding, brings freedom correspondingly from the material beliefs of which sickness is a very large part? As we grow in the knowledge that man is spiritual we love less, obey less, fear less, the things of the flesh which have called themselves man and manhood, and we reckon more clearly and forcibly with these false claims that they may yield to the spiritual understanding which reveals the true man and sustains living as the true man. And what can determine our transit from the fleshly beliefs to the opposite spiritual outlook save the activity of the spiritual idea in what we call our own consciousness? Moreover, no one need be discouraged in this effort for spiritual understanding. For the first faint desire for righteousness is the awakening of that which will not be satisfied until man in His likeness shall be fully revealed and demonstrated. "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts," we find upon page 261 of the Christian Science textbook. Here is an unfailing rule for increasing spiritual understanding and for reaping all good through it.

The Springing Year

Then will the birds sing anthems; for the earth and sky and air
Will seem like a great cathedral, filled with beings dear and fair;
And long processions, from the time the bluebird songs begin,
Till gentians fade, through forest aisles will still move out and in.
—Lucy Larcom.

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On Dean Bridge, Edinburgh, in June

White lamps the chestnut-tree adorn.
The lilacs and the golden-rain,
The snowy and the rosy thorn
Are rife with blossom once again.
Though on this pleasure June be
—Henry Johnstone.

Edelweiss

On the Col des Easets we gathered edelweiss, rightly named in German the "noble white," for its white star-like flower heads are even more striking than the blue ones of the gentians, though the woolly rays are only the inclosing bracts of the flower cluster, and not a ray of strap-shaped petals such as is met with in the daisies and chrysanthemums. It is uncommon to find bracts performing the advertising duties usually done by petals, though sepals, as in the anemones, often fulfill this function. Some will recollect the scarlet bracts of a few exotic Euphorbias, such as E. fulgens and E. splendens, but the phenomenon is rare. Edelweiss is not valued so much for its rarity, for on calcareous rocks such as the Argentine it is even abundant, but rather for its intrinsic beauty and because it is so eminently characteristic of alpine regions. If you mean to gather edelweiss you must go high up, for it is useless to seek it below about six thousand five hundred feet in a wild state, although . . . I have seen some magnificent pieces which were raised in a garden in Ireland. This is like the shamrock of which it is erroneously fabled that it will only flourish on its native soil, for, as a matter of fact, it is quite wrongly supposed to be peculiar to Switzerland. Few mountain plants are more widely distributed, and it is found on almost all the ranges of the northern hemisphere. It is even abundant on the Siberian steppes, where a more rigorous climate compensates it for the comparative lowness of altitude. In the Alps, however, it is always an index plant of respectable elevations, and just as in ancient times Caligula and his soldiers filled their helmets with sea-shells from the coast of Gaul to show them in Rome as spoils of the conquered ocean, so I suppose, native and tourist alike will continue to gather their bunches of edelweiss on the mountain-sides and wear them in their hat-bands, if they have any, as the symbols of subjugated heights.—F. S. Salisbury, in "Rambles in the Vaudeuse Alps."

"The Hiest Thing"

Truth is the hiest thing a man may keep.—Chaucer.

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Steyning, Sussex, England

Steyning, a delightful village huddled up beneath the downs, is of so ancient a period that its very beginnings, writers tell us, are lost in the distance, but it is generally credited to the Eighth Century. Cuthman, an early Christian of peculiar nomadic habits, is reputed to have built the first church here. Alfred the Great held estates at Steyning and elsewhere in Sussex. Another great distinction Steyning can lay claim to is that Edward the Confessor, who was very generous with Sussex land, gave a large portion of it to the Abbey of Fécamp. Harold, however, seized this gift, and this act, in conjunction with others, was the cause of William Duke of Normandy's assailing and conquering course, so if this narrative be trustworthy, this little village holds a place of very great importance in English history.

Being most happily situated at the foot of the downs of which Chancetonbury Ring, standing seven hundred and eighty-three feet, is the most noticeable, Steyning is at the same time one of the most attractive and interesting of the downland villages, as its varied styles and periods of architecture reveal. The old street winds up and down, flanked on either side by thatched cottages and shops of ancient time with red roofs or pale chrome-colored walls intersected with black beams. On a clear day when the southwest wind is chasing the clouds across the sky, causing the most wonderful effects of light and shade, Steyning is at its best. The old street and houses glow in rich and vivid coloring; there is always some unexpected effect to be found either in the dark-blue shadows in the valleys or the golden lights on the uplands. It is difficult to realize that this lovely inland spot was once a port, more important in Saxon times than Birmingham, and that ships came into Steyning Harbor or St. Cuthman's port up the Adur, which was practically an estuary of the sea. But the glory of Steyning is its proximity to Chancetonbury Ring, with its crown of beeches planted in 1760 by Mr. Charles Goring of Wiston. It is to this clump of beeches that Chancetonbury Ring owes its importance, without this it would rank with the other uplands such as Fulking Beacon and Firle, but this dark grove makes a landmark for miles. There are other downs which are higher and more commanding, but Chancetonbury is really considered the monarch of the south downs. In the following

lines, written after refusing an invitation to go abroad, we will find touchingly expressed the sentiments of a true Sussex lover:

"For howsoever fair the land,
The time would surely be
That brought our Wealden black-bird's note
Across the waves to me.

"And howsoever strong the door,
'Twould never keep at bay
The thought of Fulking's violets,
The scent of Holmbush hay.

"And ever when the day was done,
And all the sky was still,
How I should miss the climbing Moon
O'er Chancetonbury Ring."

A Test of Civilization

The remarkable people of this world are useful in their way; but the common people, after all, represent the nation, the age, and the civilization. Go into any town or city: do not ask who lives in that splendid house; do not say, This is a fine town, here are streets of houses with gardens and yards, and everything that is beautiful the whole way through. Go into the lanes, go into the back streets, go where the mechanic lives; go where the day-laborer lives. See what the condition of the streets there. See what they do with the poor, with the helpless and the mean. If the top of society bends perpetually over the bottom with tenderness, if the rich and strong are the best friends of the poor and needy, that is a civilized and a Christian community; but if the rich and the wise are the cream and the great bulk of the population skim-milk, that is not a prosperous community.—Henry Ward Beecher.

"If you were to ask twenty intelligent people, 'What is the Thames?' the answer due to you from each would be—'A river.' And yet this would hardly be matter to satisfy your inquiring mind," writes John Drinkwater, in "The Lyric." "You would more probably say 'What do you know of the Thames?' or, 'Describe the Thames to me.' This would bring you a great variety of opinions, many dissertations on geological and national history, many words in praise of beauty, many personal confessions. Here

The Pine

Praising the "magnificent erectness" of the pine in his chapter on "Leaf Shadows" in "Modern Painters," Ruskin says: "The impression on most people's minds must have been received more from pictures than reality, so far as I can judge;—so ragged they think the pine," whereas he finds its chief character to be a "green and full roundness." "It stands compact, like one of its own cones, slightly curved on its sides, finished and quaint as a carved tree in some Elizabethan garden; and instead of being wild in expression forms the softest of all forest scenery; for other trees show their trunks and twisting boughs but the pine, growing either in luxuriant mass or in happy isolation, allows no branch to be seen. Summit behind summit rise its pyramidal ranges, or down to the very grass sweep the circlets of its boughs; so that there is nothing but green cone and green carpet. Nor is it only softer, but in one sense more cheerful than other foliage; for it casts only a pyramidal shadow. Lowland forest arches over-

head and cheeks the ground with darkness; but the pine, growing in scattered groups, leaves the glades between emerald bright. Its gloom is all its own; narrowing into the sky it lets the sunshine strike down to the dew."

In a foot-note Ruskin confesses himself thus: "Keats (as is his way) puts nearly all that may be said of the pine into one verse, though they are only figurative pines of which he is speaking. I have come to that pass of admiration for him now that I dare not read him, so discontented he makes me with my own work." The lines he cites from Keats are those where the poet builds in fancy a "wide quietness," where

"Far, far around shall those dark clustered trees
Fledge the wild-ridged mountains,
Sleep by steep;
And there by zephyrs, streams and birds and bees,
The moss-lain dryads shall be put to sleep."

What Is Poetry?

would be the revelation of many minds approaching a great subject in as many manners, confirming and contradicting each other, making on the whole some impression of a cumulative judgment, giving you many clues to what might be called the truth, no one of them by itself coming near to anything like full knowledge, and the final word would inevitably be left unsaid.

"The question, 'What is poetry?' has been answered innumerable times, and as many times has it been answered differently. The answer in itself now makes a large and distinguished literature, to which, full as it is of keen intelligence and even of constructive vision, we can return with unstinting pleasure. The very poets themselves, it is true, lending their wits to the debate, have left the answer incomplete, as it must—not in the least unhappily—always remain. And yet, if we consider the matter for a moment, we find that all this wisdom, prospering from Sidney's Apology to today, does not strictly attempt to answer the question that is put. It does not tell us singly what poetry is, but it speculates upon the cause and effect of poetry. It inquires into the impulse that moves the poet . . . and describes, as far as individual limitations will allow, the way in which the poet's work impresses the world. When Wordsworth says 'poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge,' he is, exactly, in one intuitive word, telling us how poetry comes into being, directing us with an inspired gesture to its source, and not strictly telling us what it is; and so Shelley tells us in his fiery eloquence

of the divine functions of poetry. But poetry is, in its naked being, and apart from its cause and effect, a certain use of words, and remembering this single fact, there has been one perfect and final answer to the question, 'What is poetry?' It was Coleridge's: 'Poetry—the best words in the best order.'

"This is the fundamental thing to be remembered when considering the art of poetry as such. The whole question of what causes a poet to say this or that, and of the impression that is thereby made upon us, can be definitely narrowed down to the question 'How does he say it?' The manner of his utterance is, indeed, the sole evidence before us. To know anything of a poet but his poetry is, so far as the poetry is concerned, to know something that may be entertaining, even delightful, but is certainly inessential. The written word is everything. If it is an imperfect word, no external circumstance can heighten its value as poetry. We may at times, knowing as a poet's life, read into his imperfect word a value that it does not possess. When we do this our judgment of poetry is inert; we are not getting pleasure from his word because it is poetry, but for quite other reasons. . . . Nor is our judgment acute when we praise a poet's work because it chimes with unexpected precision to some particular belief or experience of our own. . . . Again the poet is giving us delight, but not the delight of poetry. We have to consider this alone—the poet has something to say; does he say it in the best words in the best order? By that, and by that alone, is he to be judged."

The Psalms

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Psalms do both more briefly contain and more movingly also express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written. The ancients, when they speak of the Book of Psalms, used to fall into large discourses, showing how this part . . . doth of purpose set forth and celebrate all the considerations and operations which belong to God; it magnifieth the holy meditations and actions of divine men; it is of things heavenly an universal declaration, working in them whose hearts God inspirith with the due consideration thereof an habit or disposition of mind whereby they are made fit vessels, both for receipt and for delivery of whatsoever spiritual perfection.—Hooker.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Need of Watchfulness

THERE is, in the opinion of careful observers, great and urgent necessity for a complete change of popular attitude, in the United States, toward the internal situation created by the entrance of this country into the war. The disposition of the civil and unofficial population as a whole, if appearances are not deceptive, is to regard the outlook with a complacency that cannot be justified by the experience of European nations, that, in fact, is senseless and absurd, in the light of experiences during the last two and a half years on the western side of the Atlantic. The utterly irrational assumption seems to prevail, in some quarters, and among some classes throughout the country, that those elements in the United States which, a year ago, strove to control the presidential election in the interest of alien powers; which encouraged and protected, in the same interest, one of the most costly, audacious, and widespread espionage campaigns known to history; which conspired with alien agents to blow up munition plants, bridges, docks, and shipping in a like interest; which has carried on, openly and secretly, a propaganda intended to pervert the patriotic sentiment of the Republic, to sow discontent, to foment disorder, to provoke riot, to spread sedition throughout the land, have now settled down to an unconditional, complete, and cheerful acceptance of defeat.

The enemy nations and their instruments could not ask for anything better than such over-confidence, for nothing could serve their purposes more fully than the drowsy content which a false sense of security would produce. It cannot be too often repeated at this juncture, or too patiently and deeply instilled into the consciousness of the public, that the United States is in a state of war, and that it is in a state of war with at least two nations that are represented in its population, and very likely in its citizenship, by thousands of willing, earnest and zealous tools. The very fact that the Central Powers believed they could control the United States politically, through the hyphenated vote, indicates how far they may now reasonably depend upon servile obedience to their commands.

The United States has for years been ridiculed by Germany and Austria because of the alleged crudeness of its methods; democracy is being sneered at, today, in Berlin and Vienna for its alleged lack of efficiency. The conviction has long obtained throughout the Central Empires that the so-called great Republic across the Atlantic would, when the time came, be merely a big, awkward, incompetent child in their hands. These may be set down now as Teutonic mistakes, but it would be the wildest folly for citizens of the United States, informed as to the facts, to claim that such mistakes were wholly inexcusable. The inferences which the Germanic nations drew from appearances, and from reports furnished by their representatives in the Republic, can be considered reasonable only when the failure of the Central Empires and their people, at home and abroad, during the last forty years, to see things in correct focus or perspective, is taken into consideration.

Manifestly, they are still nursing the illusion that the United States and its people are dull, stupid, and unwary, and it is because this illusion may lead to the commission of acts as wanton and as revolting as those perpetrated by similar agencies in Great Britain, France, and Belgium, that greater watchfulness is now being urged upon the public, and stricter vigilance is being practiced in all branches of the public service. Herbert R. Sands, field director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, is at present engaged in sending an appeal to every important city in the Nation, calling for precautions in factory plants. "This," he says, "is not a time to delay. We should not temporize with war. Your city should take immediate action, not merely for defense, but for an aggressive campaign. It will be largely an economic campaign, because we can win this war only along economic lines."

If there are some who doubt the necessity for action, or who think the call for it premature, they have only to turn to reports from Washington, which warn, in stronger and more distinct terms than ever, against espionage and disloyal conduct. Or, they may consider the probable circumstances leading to the action of the Department of Justice, on Saturday, in ordering the United States Marshal in New York to make every pier in the harbor of that port a barred zone, into which no enemy aliens shall be permitted to enter. Or, they may read statements printed today concerning German plots to interfere with the coming draft.

The Federal and State governments, and, to a large degree, the municipal governments, are awakening to the importance of looking more carefully into conditions at home, and it will be well if newspapers that are fretting, lest they may be denied the privilege of printing something foolish, shall turn to the more important task of impressing their readers with the necessity of doing individual, constant, and faithful-sentinel duty in their respective neighborhoods.

Women and the Land

THE speech recently delivered at Leeds, England, by Miss Violet Markham, deputy director of the Women's Section of the National Service Department, on the all-important question of women's work on the land, emphasized several points which stood in special need of being emphasized. Many people seem very slow to recognize the fact that agriculture is a skilled trade, indeed, a very highly skilled trade, and that the gaining of practical experience in it does, in the very nature of things, demand a longer time than is required in many other callings. There is something to be done and, consequently, to be learned on the farm every month of the

year, something which could not be done or learned in any other month, and most expert agriculturists are agreed that no one can be assured of knowing all the ways of the trade until he has seen the cycle of the seasons go by four times in succession. On the other hand, it is a calling in which almost anyone who is willing can begin to be immediately useful, and it is because of this that quite inexperienced women can do, and already have done, excellent work.

One of the most important questions involved in the matter is, of course, the question of wages, and in this connection Miss Markham's speech is specially useful. Agriculture is a notoriously badly paid trade. Before the war, wages, in some districts, ran as low as 16 or 17 shillings a week for men. This state of things has now been remedied, but the wages are still very low compared with other industries. In all the circumstances, therefore, the minimum wage of 18 shillings a week, now offered to unskilled women, cannot be regarded as an inequitable average, for the present, at any rate. Miss Markham, who may be depended upon to uphold the rights of women in this connection, is evidently of this opinion; but she adopts the wise attitude of regarding the present offer as being supplemented in kind by the training which is afforded. In her view, women should look upon their work as an apprenticeship. "My own opinion of the agricultural venture," she declares, "is that the wage should be regarded as maintenance with training."

It is particularly welcome to learn from Miss Markham's speech that the Women's Section of the National Service Department has no intention of instituting yet another register of women "willing to serve." Such indefinite registrations have already caused considerable delay and disappointment, as in the case of the recent Board of Trade registration, where some 80,000 women enrolled, but only comparatively few were supplied with employment. The Women's Section adopts the attitude that all women are willing to serve, and the history of the past three years is an abundant justification of such a view.

Better Put an End to It

THE average subscriber to the service of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will not be pleased to learn that he is not, and has not been, sharing equally with all other subscribers in the favors of this corporation. He knows that he has a right to the best rates and terms which that company has to offer, and he has presumed, believing that the days of unfair-privilege were past and gone, that he was in the enjoyment of them. It is not, therefore, pleasant to be awakened from his dream by the confession, on the part of a representative of the concern, that it has been systematically engaged in the practice of certain forms of benevolent discrimination, condemned alike by the statutory and the moral law.

Of course, it does not matter whether discriminatory favors are extended by a public service corporation to churches, semireligious associations, public bodies, municipalities, or individuals; they all become, as they are intended to become, personal in the long run, and they are invariably extended at the cost of patrons who pay the full price and ask no favors. It is not, it would seem, any part of the business of a public utility company, chartered to serve all alike, and enjoying a franchise as a gift from the whole people, to go around seeking whom it may oblige through church, social, political, or any other connection. On the contrary, such a course would seem to be dishonest and reprehensible in the extreme. It has been described in recent years, and frequently, in words that, while not always short, are always ugly.

It is not desired to say anything in particular to those organizations of a religious and ethical character that have been accepting favors of a benevolent or a charitable nature from the corporation, except that the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company is not chartered to distribute benevolences and charities, but to serve the public in a purely businesslike way, and to serve all of the public in one way. The company's bondholders or stockholders individually may, of course, be as charitable and benevolent as they like, but they have no right to charge one set of their patrons a high rate for service that they may be kind and philanthropic in their relations with another set.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Public Service Commission, which has been listening to some peculiar testimony concerning the methods of the corporation in question, is quoted as saying: "We have learned many things, and there may be need for further inquiry." The public has learned many things, and it cannot see, perhaps, how further and deeper inquiry can well be avoided.

Manifestly, there is here a gross abuse of privilege, and, manifestly, it should be stopped.

Railway Efficiency

IT is altogether probable that one of the immediate results of the war will be a new order of affairs for the railroad companies of the United States. That there is vast room for improvement must be admitted. It is to be assumed, too, that the railroad managements, as well as the public, are willing, and even anxious, that better and more efficient transportation facilities shall be afforded. Already some reforms have been effected, because war emergencies demanded them. If these are efficient at a time when they are especially needed to meet the requirements of the Government, there is reason for believing that they should be put into permanent use. Closer Government control and supervision would probably be necessary to make these improvements an established factor in railway operations, but there is no reason why such control should not obtain, particularly when the entire population of the country is concerned in well-ordered transportation management.

Take the matter of equipment, for example. Shortage of freight cars has been an inevitable complaint at every grain-moving period, or when a prosperity wave has swept the country. During the last year or two the car shortage problem has become a menace to the indus-

trial activity of the United States and the welfare of the people. The advisory commission on railroads of the Council for National Defense, at Washington, is to be credited with having done some important work toward relieving the situation. Coal cars, formerly used to carry coal 3000 miles across the continent, to the Pacific Coast, would come back empty, while box cars loaded with wheat would come from the Western grain fields to the Atlantic Coast and return empty. The commission has substituted box cars for coal cars, and now they carry coal westward and return loaded with grain and other products which the West has for sale. It seems like a simple undertaking, but it required an emergency such as has arisen to compel an economy that will effect a wonderful saving for the roads. Right of way has been given to fuel trains, to avert a coal shortage in various parts of the country. At the instance of the Department of Agriculture, special provision has been made for the shipment of seed, fertilizer, and farming implements to the agricultural districts, in order to encourage crop raising and prevent the threatened shortage of foodstuffs.

Other reforms proposed include the elimination of duplicate passenger train service, thus releasing a certain amount of equipment for other uses, and saving the cost of unnecessary trains. More speedy loading and unloading of freight, and larger loads, are possibilities, and would go a long distance toward relieving terminal congestion. There is reason to believe that these reforms can and will be undertaken, because something must be done to relieve the situation and prevent even worse conditions in the coming months, when traffic will be enormously increased. Then, if found practicable, these improvements should be made permanent. The railroads are asking for an increase of 15 per cent in freight rates. They may be entitled to it, or they may not be. But the fact remains that rates cannot keep on increasing indefinitely, any more than prices of materials or wages can keep on going higher. There must be an end somewhere. It would therefore seem the sensible thing to bring about greater economy and efficiency of operation now, and make the practice permanent.

Liberia

LIBERIA, the Negro Republic on the west coast of Africa, has a peculiar interest for the student of nationalism. It is true that, from the history of the country, no one would be inclined to pronounce the experiment of Negro self-government a definite success. When, however, the origin of the country is considered, and the difficulties which the Liberians have had to contend with, it must be conceded that the outlook is, at any rate, encouraging.

Liberia had its beginnings something more than a hundred years ago. At that time, towards the close of the Eighteenth Century, the abolition of slavery was just beginning to be advanced as a concrete policy, and there came along with it, of course, the question of repatriation. The northwest coast of Africa was early regarded as a suitable district in which to form a colony for returned slaves, and after one or two experiments at other points, Cape Mesurado was finally chosen by the American Colonization Society as an appropriate site for the first detachment of American freed Negroes. In the December of 1821, a treaty was concluded by Lieutenant Stockton with certain native princes, by which a tract of land, in this region, fit for the purpose was acquired, but several months passed before the hostility of the natives could be overcome. At length a start was made in the matter of organization, and the society assigned a thirty-acre tract of land to each man who had come over, also supplying him with the means of cultivating it. The society, however, seemed to be confronted, at every turn, by difficulties, and in a short time its agents went back to America, taking with them those of the colonists who desired to return. It was then that the future Liberians began to justify their existence. There arose amongst them a leader in the person of the Negro, Elijah Johnson, and the little colony rallied round him, and straightway began to prosper. New tracts of land were acquired, new settlements were formed, and as the aims of the colony began to be better known, help came from sympathizers abroad. Thus, in the year 1834, a town was founded in the newly acquired Bassa Land, which was called Edina, in acknowledgment of substantial aid sent to the colony from Edinburgh.

Meanwhile, the name Liberia had been invented for the country by the missionary, R. R. Gurley, and as such, in 1847, it declared itself an independent republic, and was recognized by most of the Powers. It was during these early years that all the great emigrations took place. Freed slaves, Negroes and mulattoes, came over to the West African settlements in a steady stream, and the little State began to display considerable prosperity. Numerous churches and schools were founded, a regular postal system was introduced, newspapers were established, and slavery in the neighboring States was abolished.

Much of this prosperity Liberia owed to its presidents, for it has had several notable presidents, such as J. J. Roberts and the famous President Arthur Barclay, a man of unmixed Negro descent. President Barclay was elected in 1904 and reelected in 1907, and under his guidance the Liberian Government steadily extended its influence amongst the indigenous tribes of the country, which, up to that time, had been specially tenacious of local independence. During all these years, however, the ship of the Liberian State had ever been in more or less troubled waters. First it was a difficulty with France and the United Kingdom about boundaries, then it was the great financial question, and then again it was the "native question." So it came about that in July, 1910, the Government of the United States, acting in general agreement with the United Kingdom, France and Germany, took charge of the finances, military organization, agriculture and boundary questions of the Republic. The policy was productive of the best results, but Liberia still continued to be a land of unrest. Thus when Daniel Howard was elected President in 1912, he immediately got into difficulties with Germany because of insults offered to German merchants. German gun-

boats forced an apology, but, next year, Liberia retaliated by granting special privileges to English traders. And now the little Republic is in the war.

Notes and Comments

IF THE proposal which has been put forward for renaming the conquered territory in East Africa "Selousia," after Captain Selous, the explorer, who did much good work in these parts, it will add one more to the long list of famous explorers, statesmen, and men of affairs, to say nothing of kings and princes, whose deeds are commemorated in this way. Vast tracts of territory like Rhodesia, tiny islands like Tristan da Cunha, great cities like Melbourne and Adelaide, straits like Magellan, mountains like Mt. Brown, and great seas like Hudson Bay, are only a few from amongst many instances.

EVERYBODY who thinks rightly on the subject will agree that liquor should be excluded from military and naval stations, and that the protection of prohibition should everywhere be thrown around enlisted men. But why should the reform stop here? Why should there be one law for the men at the front and another for those who remain at home? Why should not prohibition be universal, wherever floats the Stars and Stripes, during the war?

THE people who have attended some of Dr. Rendel Harris' lectures will not have felt surprised at the account of his wonderful calmness following the torpedoing of his boat in the Mediterranean. Some dozen years ago, when he was president of the Free Church Council, he delivered a lecture on "Undisturbedness," which he said was the meaning of "Let not your heart be troubled." Among the quaint examples which he gave of this "undisturbedness" was one of a man who, while attending a convention in the United States, received a wire from home asking for his immediate return, because there was danger of a bean crop being destroyed by locusts. Considering that it would make no difference to the beans whether he went home or stayed where he was, the man remarked, "If the Lord wishes His locusts to destroy His beans, then it's all right." It is clear that whatever else Dr. Harris may believe in, he has a firm conviction of the reality of matter.

MEMORIAL DAY in the United States is what its name implies, a reminder of the sacrifices that have been made in the past for the cause of democracy. For a number of years, and up to a comparatively recent period, its object was seemingly forgotten or ignored by a large section of the population. To the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, and other patriotic organizations it is due that proper respect for the holiday has been restored, and that it is again observed, generally speaking, with fitting decorum. There are obvious reasons why the purpose which inspired the founders of Memorial Day should be brought clearly into view and made especially impressive in connection with this year's ceremonies.

A WELL-KNOWN free-trade newspaper in the United Kingdom recently came dangerously near breaking the "political truce," when it launched out into a consideration of the origin of the word "tariff." Tariff and Tarik, it declared, discursively, were two Eighth Century Moorish chieftains, who landed on the coast of Spain, near Gibraltar, and, having settled themselves, proceeded to commit piratical depredations on shipping passing through the straits. After a time, Tariff found it more convenient to exact blackmail on a fixed scale of payment—thence called a tariff. The paper, however, saves the situation, as far as the tariff reformer is concerned, by adding that, according to others, tariff comes from an Arabic word meaning a declaration, not an extortion.

BY ABOLISHING credits, and covering the cost of deliveries by moderate charges, Chicago grocers estimate that they can effect a saving, to be shared by consumers eventually, of \$19,950,000 annually. The idea is a good one. Too much of what is described as "gingerbread" has crept into modern methods of doing business, and the buyers have had to pay the bill. All bad accounts and spectacular and costly methods of delivery have been finally settled for by the paying customers, just as, in these days, the patron of a café who simply desires food must, whether he likes it or not, pay for frescoes, flowers, and music. This is an excellent time to get down to common sense.

MR. GOSSE has given a delightful example of the courage quality in a boy in the story which he tells of Algernon Charles Swinburne. Wishing to test himself on this particular point, Swinburne resolved to climb Culver Cliff, in the Isle of Wight, which he estimated as inaccessible. He performed his self-imposed task, and to his mother, who remarked to him, "Nobody ever thought you were a coward, my boy," he replied: "That is all very well, but how could I tell until I tried." Added to this courage he had a certain dignity which carried him through his Eton experiences happily, in spite of Eton being an uncongenial spot for eccentrics. At twelve years old he dared be the boy with the biggest hat in the school, and under that hat was the famous mop of hair described variously as "pure gold," "auburn," "burnished copper," "aggressive red," and the rude and unavoidable "carrot."

ARMY divisions are not of the same strength in all countries, or in any country at all times. When it was first reported that General Pershing would take a division to France, it was said that the body would consist of not fewer than 25,000 men. It will probably contain 50,000 men before it is complete. Ordinarily a United States Army division is made up of three brigades or nine regiments of infantry, one brigade or three regiments of artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one signal battalion, one aero squadron, one ammunition train, one supply train, one engineer train, and one hospital train. In the first expeditionary force of the Pershing command there will probably be additional infantry brigades and more than one regiment of engineers.